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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Soviet Move To Stabilize Hits Dollar

Closing Torgsin Stores and Banning Foreign Currency to Aid Paper Ruble

Hurts Foreigners

Diplomats and Tourists Must Pay More for Incidentals and Domestics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—By outlawing the use of foreign currency in Russia, and stabilizing the paper ruble at the rate of approximately five to the American dollar, the Soviet Government has abolished at one stroke the increasing contempt of Soviet citizens for their own paper currency, and their exaggerated respect for foreign currency. This is probably the most important result of the recent arbitrary stabilization of the ruble and the closing of Torgsin stores, Feb. 1.

For four years the Soviet Government has conducted retail business in two currencies—its own paper rubles and foreign money. Two state organizations, Torgsin and Intourist (the travel agency), have refused to accept paper rubles. Torgsin stores have now disappeared, and Intourist is doing business for paper rubles.

"Dollar Worship"

This system resulted in contempt for paper rubles. Soviet citizens found they had to pay 40 rubles in one store for an article which they could buy in Torgsin for one American dollar. They naturally concluded that the ruble was worth about 2.5 cents. The thousands of Soviet citizens who received money from relatives abroad were able to exchange their dollars with friends for an average of 40 rubles to the dollar.

The average Soviet worker's income has never exceeded 200 rubles a month. So the lucky Russian who received $10 from a friend abroad could exchange it with friends for 400 rubles, twice the monthly income of the average Soviet worker. "Dollar worship" was the result.

A Change

Soviet workers, hearing that Americans on relief received $30 a month, translated this into rubles at the rates current in Russia, and exclaimed in awe: "Even on relief, Americans get five or six times as much as our workers do." Now, since arbitrary stabilization at five to one, they can say: "The Americans on relief get less than we do."

By the new regulations, the Soviet citizen who receives $10 from abroad is paid only 50 rubles, far below a subsistence wage. Foreign residents, too, are permitted to receive remittances only at the official rate, and can no longer buy for foreign currency from Torgsin stores or Intourist.

The incomes of the first group have dropped to a fraction of their former income.

Foreigners Pay More

The cost of living for foreign residents, already high, has sharply increased. The only exceptions are those foreign residents who work for the Soviet Government, and are paid in rubles, and foreign Communists studying revolutionary technique here, who are subsidized by thte Russian Communist Party and its affiliates.

For example, an American correspondent lives at an Intourist hotel. Before stabilization, he paid $6 daily for room and bath, but he now pays for the same room 48 rubles ($9.60). In the hotel restaurant before stabilization he paid 80 cents for a steak; he now pays 18 rubles ($3.60).

The position of foreign diplomats and tourists is somewhat better. Diplomats receive from their governments rent-free quarters, with water, electric light, heat, telephone, and are permitted to import food duty free. Tourists may still buy inclusive tourist tickets abroad in foreign currency at a fixed daily rate (which has not changed) to cover transportation, hotel room, food and excursions.

Incidentals Mount

But even diplomats and tourists must pay more for incidentals. The Intourist garage, for example, formerly charged $13 monthly for storing a small motorcar, At the new official rate this would be 65 rubles per month. But Intourist actually increased its rate to 230 rubles ($46). In response to protests, the garage manager explained: "The Government compels us to show a profit. We cannot pay expenses if we charge less than 230 rubles." So the official rate works only one way.

The position of foreign correspondents and students is more serious. They must buy everything locally, or pay duty upon imports, which often is arbitrary and sometimes prohibitive. The cost of three items of food will show their position. Before Feb. 1 they could buy in Torg-

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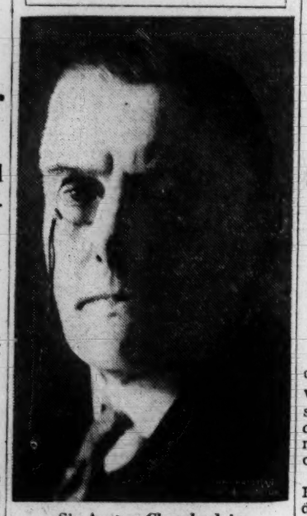
Baldwin Critic



Sir Austen Chamberlain
Former British Foreign Secretary

Duce's Campaign In Africa Lags Behind Schedule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Italian military situation in East Africa is generally regarded here as less satisfactory than the prediction of Il Duce led his people to expect after nearly four months of costly war.

When the Italian army, composed of regulars, Black Shirts and native troops, crossed the frontiers of Ethiopia early in October of last year, it was assumed by most people here, including military experts, that the Italian campaign would be of short duration and that Italy could with ease impose her own peace terms upon the Negus. There were many who were led to believe that by Christmas the Italians would be at Addis Ababa. This opinion was based upon the knowledge of Italy's crushing superiority in armaments over the adversary, and was further corroborated by the first military successes won by the Italian army. This was a grave error, as later events amply proved.

Excited Beginning

Already it seems strange to go back to those exciting October days when feeling was running high in this country and the first war bulletins seemed to indicate that the campaign would be an uninterrupted series of Italian victories.

Tension was then acute in expectation of dramatic military advances. Each bulletin was eagerly awaited in anticipation that it would contain information of an important military engagement.

This, however, was not to be. For, although the opening weeks of the Italo-Ethiopian campaign was crowded with salient events—including the occupation of Adowa and the capture of Makale—the force of the initial Italian forward march in the north had spent itself by the middle of November and the eagerly anticipated advance into Ogaden never properly developed. Minor successes were reported from the southern front, around Gorrahai and in the valley of the Webbe Shibeli, but Harar and Jijiga, which were the main Italian objectives, are still in the hands of the Ethiopian army.

Lengthy Stalemate

Italian penetration, in fact, did not extend much beyond Adowa and Makale in the North, and that no-man's-land in the south, which was the scene of the frontier incidents in the autumn of 1934 that were the immediate causes of the present conflict.

Throughout the month of December and in the first two weeks in January—the best period for large-scale operations in Ethiopia—the military situation, to all intents and purposes, has been one of stalemate. The renewed Italian activity in the Tigré region which, as it was generally believed, would follow after Marshal De Bono had been replaced by Marshal Badoglio, has not materialized by the end of January. The Italian cam-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Baldwin Seen Facing Crisis Over Defense

Sir Austen Chamberlain Lists Mistakes in Policy Hurting Britain

Attack in Commons

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LONDON, Feb. 15—British Government Opposition sources advanced a suggestion today that the stormy House of Commons defense debate might precipitate a government crisis, imperilling the position of Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin.

The criticism turned upon Mr. Baldwin by Sir Austen Chamberlain during yesterday's Commons discussion of the government project for increased national defenses, Opposition sources said, might set in motion forces leading to a crisis.

Points to "Errors"

Sir Austen, former Foreign Minister and First Lord of the Admiralty, called attention during the debate to what he said were "errors" by Mr. Baldwin in defense questions.

The prestige of the Prime Minister has been a much-debated topic in the Commons lobbies since the collapse of the Hoare-Laval proposals for Italo-Ethiopian peace.

Some opposition sources contended that there was deep hostility toward Mr. Baldwin from sections of his own Conservative ranks.

No Defense Heard

They pointed out that when the Prime Minister heard his reliability questioned from his own party's front bench by Sir Austen, one of the nation's elder statesmen, none of his followers raised a voice in protest or in defense.

The Government opinion, on the other hand, inclined to the view that Sir Austen's speech was more a plea for efficiency in organization of the national defenses, rather than personal criticism of Mr. Baldwin.

Two Citations

Sir Austen, stepping into the debate as Admiral Sir Murray Sueter withdrew his bill for creation of a Ministry of Defense upon an assurance that the Government was providing fully for defense matters cited:

A speech by Mr. Baldwin Nov. 13, 1934, in which he said the German air force was not rapidly approaching Britain's strength—an estimate which he conceded later to be wrong.

The Prime Minister's admission that the Government erred in the peace proposals for a partition of Ethiopia, drawn up by Britain's former Foreign Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare and former Premier Laval of France only to be discarded.

Press Surprised

General bewilderment over this criticism was reflected by the Laborite Herald, which asked:

"Are the Tories preparing to put Baldwin politically on a spot?"

"Baldwin has lost his prestige and his hold on his own men," the Herald's bitter editorial said.

"They don't trust him. They don't respect him. He is suspected of indolence and indifference to his high responsibility. . . . His own friends have found him out at last, 'A lath painted to look like iron.'"

The Liberal News Chronicle emphasized that it would be difficult to exaggerate the significance of Sir Austen's speech.

The Telegraph argued that it would be a mistake to interpret the speech as a sign of revolt.

Recall Pensioners

The Admiralty moved quietly to man its replated home fleet while defense debate raged in the Commons and the navy's ability to withstand aerial attacks was seriously questioned.

An order permitting pensioners to rejoin the navy reached fleet ports from the Admiralty as the outgrowth of the massing of ships in the Mediterranean and the recommissioning of decommissioned craft for service in home waters.

Men in their fifties were invited to return to service at the home fleet base at Portland. In addition to retaining their pensions, they will also get the standard rate of pay.

Roused Public Is Expected To Press Crime Program; Lawmakers Assail Governor

Entire List of Lehman's Anti-Crime Measures Is Menaced; Governor Blames 'Powerful Groups' —Legislators Demand He Name Them

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15—Anti-crime legislation by which Gov. Herbert H. Lehman proposes in a 60-point program to bring the law enforcement machinery of the state abreast of modern requirements has run into hard sledding in both houses of the Legislature, and the Republicans, who dominate the lower branch, today are preparing to force the Governor to identify the "powerful groups" he charged were impeding enactments.

The Governor's sharp reprimand, following the defeat of certain of the major measures on his program as they came up for action for the first time this week, has veered all consideration of the subject to the issue of legislative dignity. Smarting under the accusation that their attitude was not the detached, nonpartisan, legalistic one they professed, both houses—and the Republican membership in particular—are intent upon defending their action through the means of a counter-attack on the Governor.

Remainder of List in Balance

While only a few days ago the stage seemed set for the passage of the greater portion of the bills. The mood of defiance now evident in legislative quarters here puts their fate more than ever in the balance.

The Governor's outburst was prompted by the defeat, after the pledge of leaders of nonpartisan consideration in both houses, of the measures to permit judges and district attorneys to comment on the failure of a defendant to take the stand, to make discovery of a weapon in any vehicle presumptive evidence of illegal possession by all occupants, the constitutional amendment to allow a five-sixths jury verdict in criminal cases and reduction in present exemptions from jury duty.

The new tangent apparently is carrying them in the direction of an inquiry into why law enforcement agencies are not able to cope with the situation under existing laws.

Aroused Public Expected

Meanwhile, friends of the Governor were confident that he would be equal to the storm and that it would serve the need for arousing public sentiment for the program to such an extent that the lawmakers would be forced into line on the bulk of his program.

How much the revolt reflects politics and how much the influence of the lawyer-legislators remains to be seen. This influence was admittedly present in the opposition which tendered innocuous all attempts at anti-crime legislation last year.

The Governor, his friends hold, intends to call public attention to the situation, feeling that his disappointment over the rejection of important items on his program is shared by the public in general which followed with great interest the proceedings of his crime con-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Feb. 15

Defense—$376,866,333 Voted for Military Uses

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Washington—Jingoism worked the bellows that fanned the flames under the largest peace-time army appropriation bill in American history. This bill, calling for $376,866,333 for strictly military purposes passed the House by a vote of 204 to 36. Add to the army bill the expected naval appropriation figure of $567,872,400 and it is patent that America is headed for its first billion-dollar peace-time national defense program.

Goaded by oratorical muscle flexing in the direction of Japan, the House outstripped the Administration, which is itself favorable to a big army and navy. The House voted an Administration-opposed appropriation of $1,884,812 to provide 1000 R. O. T. C. graduates with a year's reserve training. The House also voted a War Department Bill of $168,359,985 for nonmilitary purposes.

Militarism's victory in House: Page 1.

Olympics—U. S. Takes Two-Man Bobsled Event

Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Ger.—The United States took the two-man bobsled championship to balance precariously in the sixth place among the competing nations. The American four-man bobsled team had previously been nosed out by Switzerland.

Unofficial standing of the nations as reported by the Associated Press: Norway, 119; Germany, 115; Finland, 40; Sweden, 39; Switzerland, 30; United States, 29½; Austria, 28½; France, 11; Great Britain, 11; Hungary, 7; Czechoslovakia, 4; Holland, 4; Canada, 4; Japan, 3; Italy, 3; Belgium, 2.

Canada moves toward fourth hockey championship: Sports Page.

Spanish Elections—Two Camps Split Country

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Madrid, Spain—This country, polarized into two enormous coalitions of Liberals and Conservatives, confronts a crucial showdown between the two at its general elections tomorrow. There are the alleged foes of the Republic and the Roman Catholics on one side and the friends of the Republic on the other. In 10,000 towns and cities today Rightists raised their voices against revolution—Leftists against reaction.

Tomorrow will decide as between José Maria Gil Robles, Rightist leader, and Manuel Azaña, Leftist head. And tomorrow may well decide whether Spain's venture into democracy will be strengthened and then continued or whether the present process of watering-down this venture will prevail. The religious issue is also prominent.

Schacht—Speech Barred by Reich Censorship

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Bremen, Ger.—National Socialist censorship has finally descended upon Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank and Minister of Economics. It has been widely noted that he has seemed somehow exempt from the restrictions that bound others. But the Gestapo, or Secret Police, yesterday, for the first time banned an entire speech of the Reichsbank president from reproduction.

Dr. Schacht's seeming immunity had derived, many thought, from his support by the powerful financial interests of Germany.

In Ethiopia—Renewed Activity in Tembien

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Rome—Intense activity on the Northern Front is the report that Italy hears. Under way is a determined Italian offensive to gain absolute control over the mountainous Tembien Sector. Reports of renewed activity may tend to mollify a populace that has grown impatient that a great power should be held to such a slow pace in its "coloniol venture."

Addis Ababa—A Foreign Red Cross representative had his own version of the Tembien situation. Twenty thousand Italians near Tembien are surrounded and have no chance to escape alive, he said. Ethiopian officials insist that Italy's casualty accounting which reported 844 Italians killed in the war is grievous understatement.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Boston News Today:

Cutter Has Distressed Boat in Tow
Coast Guard May Enforce Sea Safety by New Law
7500 Clear Boston Streets; Others Seek Work
All State Highways Except North Shore Open
Winter Sports Reach Peak; Snow Trains Jammed
Murphy Justifies $400 State House Radio

These and many other interesting news features of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Monetary Issue Tangles Affairs Of Philippines

Repudiation of $23,862,750 Currency Refund Asked in Congress

Sought Gold in 1932

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Baffling, complicated, and heated is the monetary question into which Quintin Paredes, the new Commissioner from the Philippines, finds himself thrust. Few other issues—except the broad national question—left from the Roosevelt Administration's devaluation of the dollar have produced such a puzzle.

For many years, the Philippine Government has kept on deposit in the United States a sum of money declared to be its currency reserve. The money was split into two funds, called the Gold Standard Fund, and the Treasury Certificate Fund. On Jan. 31, 1934, the funds had a gold value of $56,276,056.92.

Not Kept in Gold

But they were not kept in gold. And there is the rub. Since late 1932, the Philippine authorities had been seeking to convert the deposits into gold, as they—like any private citizen—had the right to do. But the American authorities, in the War Department and the Treasury, discouraged the conversion, presumably because it would sound bad for American credit. Not the least intriguing of details in this complicated tale is the fact that as early as October, 1932, it looked to Manila as if gold were better than American currency.

Had the American authorities—with no legal right—not persuaded the Filipinos to leave their money in currency, the value of the reserves on the afternoon of Jan. 31, 1934, would have been $95,282,398.87. As it was, the Philippine reserve behind its currency declined from being able to swing $56,000,000 in gold to a gold value of $33,000,000. The Philippine currency is thus on an appreciably narrower base than it was before, while the American currency, by virtue of the gold "mark-up" is on a wider base.

Rights to Refund?

On the face of it, therefore, the Philippines are entitled to a refund. But here is another twist. A refund less than the full mark-up, because they had been drawing interest on their currency deposits which they would not have obtained if the deposits had been in gold. The computed net amount that should go to the Manila government, according to the War and Treasury Departments, is $23,862,750.78.

The Administration recommended such a refund to Congress in 1934, and a bill was passed to that end. But no money was ever appropriated. Therefore the Philippines have obtained moral redress, but no pesos. And there is a concerted drive to take away even the empty moral redress.

Senator Alvah B. Adams (D) of Colorado, with the support of a number of members of both parties in both houses, has introduced a bill to repeal the award. The whole business, he says, is based on misapprehensions.

Currency Reserves

First, he denies that the Philippine deposits were actually currency reserves. He claims they were fundamentally the same as any other deposits in the United States, whether of state governments, of foreigners, or of private citizens.

Analyzing the funds, he points out that the "gold standard" fund is a misnomer, since no gold currency ever circulated in the Philippines, and the country was on a silver rather than a gold standard. The other fund, the Treasury certificate fund, was of the amount of the outstanding silver certificates in the islands.

Opinion Is Divided

Opinion in Congress is sharply divided on this issue. In the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department which has authority over the Philippines, there is no doubt whatever of the equities: they say firmly that the islands should have the refund.

To President Quezon, in Manila, the round sum of $23,862,750.78

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Capital Newcomer

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Quintin Paredes
New Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, Who Faces Many Problems in Washington

Tokyo Proposes Border Inquiry; Moscow Agrees

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MOSCOW, Feb. 15—The Soviet Government announced today Russian and Japanese acceptance alike of the principle that incidents on the Soviet and Manchoukuan frontiers should be settled by diplomacy, rather than by armed might.

An official communiqué said that the two nations agreed in principle upon appointment of a mixed commission to inquire into the yearlong series of clashes.

Ota Gives Message

Tamekichi Ota, Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, communicated to the Soviet Foreign Office an offer by the Tokyo Government to participate in such an investigation.

G. S. Stomoniakoff, Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, announced that his Government, likewise, had made several similar proposals.

The two nations—the Soviet, controlling Far Eastern Siberia and influencing Outer Mongolia, and Japan, advising the State of Manchoukuo—remained at odds, nevertheless, as to the causes of the encounters.

Where Is Frontier?

Japan's Ambassador, in reply to a Soviet protest over a border clash in the Grodekov region, west of Vladivostok, Jan. 30, insisted that the incident occurred in Manchoukuan territory, with Soviet frontier guards and Manchoukuan rebels participating in the engagement.

The Soviet communiqué said that Mr. Stomoniakoff "rejected this version of the Japanese militarists as falsehood and calumny," reiterating the Russian protest.

The clash, the Soviet Government insisted, arose from an invasion of Soviet territory by Japanese and Manchoukuan forces.

It was to settle this dispute over the exact location of the far eastern boundaries and to determine responsibility for the incidents that the creation of a mixed commission was proposed.

Soviets Willing

Mr. Stomoniakoff announced the Soviet Government "learns with satisfaction that the Japanese Government—which until now has rejected all proposals of the Soviet Government for investigation of border incidents in mixed commissions—now considers it possible to accept the offer suggested by the staff of the Soviet Far Eastern Army Feb. 12."

The Vice-Commissar suggested that neutral members be added to the commission, which Japan proposed be made up of representatives of the U. S. S. R., Japan and Manchoukuo.

Neutral membership in the commission, Mr. Stomoniakoff asserted, "would guarantee that the commission's activities would favor improvement in relations between Japan and the U. S. S. R. and further the interests of general peace."

Ambassador Ota said he would

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

House Jumps Army Budget By $9,000,000

Bars Approval of Bill Carrying $376,866,333 for Military Purposes

Senate May Do Same

Naval Appropriation Likely to Bring Total Defense Spending Over Billion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Thirty-six members said "No" late yesterday when the final vote was taken in the House on the largest peace-time army appropriation bill in American history. On the other hand, 204 members, following an extensively dramatized Japanese menace scare, roared their approval, thereby sending the measure to the Senate, where equally conclusive action is expected.

The bill carries $376,866,333 for strictly military purposes, an increase of about $9,000,000 over the budget figure. It will be followed in the House by a naval appropriation bill which will presumably vary little from the budget figure of $567,872,400 bringing the total regular appropriations for national defense during the coming fiscal year to nearly $1,000,000,000.

May Exceed Billion

If there is also included the $168,359,985 which the army bill carries in addition for rivers and harbors work, the total of the two bills will well exceed that round figure.

The final form of the bill as passed by the House reflects more than the Administration's strong national defense policies. President Roosevelt is known to favor a big navy and a strong army, but the House yesterday went even farther than the Administration desired.

Over the protests of Administration leaders and the specific declaration that "the President doesn't want it," the House added $1,884,812 for the purpose of providing a year's reserve training to 1000 R. O. T. C. graduates annually, of whom 50 will be given commissions in the regular army.

Japanese Talk Has Effect

Also, it was only by considerable effort that Administration forces had succeeded previously in preventing a $13,000,000 increase in the appropriation for army aircraft to raise the number procurable during the coming year from 565 to 800.

The Administration attitude undoubtedly explains partially the overwhelming sentiment in the present Congress for large peace-time military expenditures. But it is perfectly obvious that the great majority in Congress is impressed by the talk of a Japanese menace to American interests in the Pacific and the necessity for strong defensive measures to protect the nation. The general unrest throughout the world—the wars and talks of wars—has made its contribution.

Pleases Armed Forces

The result is that Congress has perhaps taken its lead from the White House, but is showing tendencies of running away with it.

The Army and the Navy are, of course, delighted. Both are getting things with little or no trouble today which they have labored for years before to get in vain. The influence of the peace groups is at a low ebb.

Only one concession was made in the measure. An amendment was adopted restricting profits to 10 per cent on all army ordnance and airplane contracts. It follows a similar amendment to the navy bill of last year and results from recent exposures of high profits made out of arms contracts.

The bill provides funds for:

What Bill Provides

Raising the personnel of the army from 140,000 to 150,873 during the coming year, including 3873 more men for the Panama and Hawaii garrisons than provided by the budget.

An increase of 5000 in the national guard to reach a total of 200,000 by the end of the year; 656 new airplanes; $1,400,000 for ammunition stores; $3,500,000 for mechanizing, motorizing and modernizing.

As passed, the bill was actually $27,000,000 under the original budget figures, but the cut was taken exclusively from the nonmilitary sections of the bill, primarily from estimates for work on the Passamaquoddy Dam and Florida Ship Canal projects never authorized by Congress.

Perhaps the Dawn of Ages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBASTOPOL, Calif.—Out of the years numbered by thousands have come the giant redwood trees of northwestern California, but one of the few human beings ever to witness the birth of a sequoia gigantea is Mrs. Anita Day Hubbard of San Francisco, who told the following story to a group of Sonoma County writers at a recent meeting:

"Last summer I picked up a redwood cone under the General Sherman tree in Sequoia Natipnal Park, and took it home with a sense of reverence as an offspring of the oldest living thing—a thing that was on earth probably when Abraham was called out of Ur of the Chaldees.

"In the warmth of my apartment on Russian Hill in San Francisco, the cone opened and one day as I fondled it a tiny whitish seed dropped into my hand from the depths of the cone. It had a hairlike tendril of cobweb consistency. As I shook the cone a red powdery substance sprinkled out and I felt that I held a precious heritage in the palm of my hand.

"Carefully, I planted the seed in a dish of sandy soil, and watered it with reddish water I obtained by steeping the cone and the red powdery substance.

"One morning, some weeks later, I sat in a window with the sunshine streaming across the seed-bowl and I noticed a tiny U-shaped thread of brilliant red arching just out of the sandbed, and as I gazed in wonder, the tiny thing vitalized, raised its head to the sun and stood upright—a redwood tree had sprung into being under my sight.

"And there was I, beside that giant of the forest, watching the birth of another potential giant.

"I have guarded its development into a specimen of a perfect redwood tree now two inches high, putting out its miniature branches, assuming its majestic heritage from the outset.

"I have nursed it with liquid from boiled redwood cones, and as soon as the snow melts in its native mountain home I shall make a pilgrimage to secure for it soil from the foot of the old General Sherman tree, and I shall tenderly nurture it to a sturdy youth that outgrows my apartment.

"Then I shall plant it to some purpose where its thousands of years to come may proclaim to the waiting world the lesson of immortality."

Extra! Colonel Factory Closes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Ky.—The Kentucky colonel factory has closed down—indefinitely.

So Gov. A. B. "Happy" Chandler recently told a group of newspaper men who, banteringly, asked him why there had been no production since has inauguration Dec. 10.

It's not because there is no demand, the Governor said. He is requested daily, by mail and telegraph and in person for commissions for friends.

"I have manfully resisted the temptation," laughed "Happy" happily.

Not that Governor Chandler has no colonels to his credit. In the days when he was Lieutenant Governor under Gov. Ruby Laffoon, the champion colonel-maker of all the Kentucky colonel-makers, Mr. Chandler joined in the fun and appointed about 700 of his own. But his chief had full charge of the machinery by which, in mass production style, not only more than 5000 colonels were turned out, but majors, admirals, rear admirals, commodores, captains, and even one "high private."

Twenty years ago, dignified Governors appointed dignified citizens as honorary aides-de-camp, with the title of colonel, and these gentlemen turned out in full-dress uniforms on state occasions, five or 10 of them, and made a brave showing. The custum, however, soon came to be a joke. Governors Stanley, Morrow and Fields issued commissions by the hundreds, but Governor Laffoon eclipsed them all. Babies, barbers, bootblacks, movie actors and actresses, including Mae West, and at least one known bootlegger were appointed—the latter quite by accident.

Lieut. Gov. Keen Johnson also has refrained from issuing commissions during his Chief's absence. Governor Chandler has indicated that to restore the title of Kentucky colonel to its former high place in the ranks of honorary titles it will be necessary to confer few commissions, and then only in cases where merit is unquestioned.

"It will be news when the Kentucky colonel factory reopens," said the Governor.

Cotton Gives Livelihood To 14,500,000, Dean Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Cotton is responsible for the livelihood of 14,500,000 persons in the United States. While the crop is grown only in the southern half of the country, it has a direct bearing on the prosperity of the entire nation, as reflected in trade and in employment figures, This was pointed out here by Dean I. O. Schaub of the State College of Agriculture and Engineering of the University of North Carolina.

There are 11,000,000 of those dependent upon cotton living on the 2,200,000 cotton farms of the South and Southwest, Dean Schaub said. Three million more are supported by the textile industry, while 500,000 depend upon the miscellaneous uses of raw cotton.

Roused Public Is Expected To Press Crime Program; Lawmakers Assail Governor

(Continued from Page 1)

ference last fall, on the findings of which his chart of procedure is based.

No Railroading Intended

It was stressed that the Governor had no desire to railroad his program to adoption, but to open it to debatable and deliberative treatment on its merits in accord with what he believes is the popular sympathy with its objective.

The program, the most rigorous ever devised to cope with the professional underworld, has attracted a countrywide audience, and is devised to cover more completely than any previous proposals that have come before the lawmakers the entire cycle of crime and the criminal's relations to society.

It is supplemented by a series of bills designed to facilitate the pursuit of criminals across state lines, for uniform extradition legislation and interstate compacts for dealing with released convicts on parole or youthful offenders on probation.

There was a complete absence of partisan opposition at the public hearing on the calendar, the only political protest coming from the Communist Party and the left-wing labor groups on the ground that the finger-printing bill if enacted and some other measures might be utilized as weapons against workers on strike.

Other opposition has made itself felt in legal circles, where proposals for drastic changes in court procedure were seen as jeopardizing constitutional safeguards.

Atlanta Police Heads Suspended at Start Of General Shakeup

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 15 (AP)—Acting chiefs were in charge today of the police and detective forces as municipal authorities yesterday announced suspension of the regular department heads was "just the beginning" of a shakeup precipitated by an investigation of local rackets.

The city council's police committee which suspended Chief of Police T. O. Sturdivant and Chief of Detectives A. Lamar Poole in a surprise move, announced tentative plans to try them at its next regular session, Feb. 27.

Messrs. Sturdivant and Poole were removed on charges of incompetency and inefficiency at a committee session after several weeks inquiry into law enforcement by the committee and the Fulton County (Atlanta) grand jury.

Activities of numbers game operators, gambling dives and the open sale of liquor were among rackets investigated. Included in the study of police affairs was a dice game at the city jail when President Roosevelt spoke here, Nov. 29. Several hundred officers, brought in from near-by cities and states to assist in handling the Roosevelt crowd, were quartered at the jail.

Mr. Sturdivant must face an additional charge of authorizing the return of confiscated liquor-running cars to Ralph Owens, convicted bootlegger. The suspended chief said:

"I'm going to fight this thing to the last ditch."

Mr. Poole commented: "I am perfectly willing to let the public decide whether I am inefficient and incompetent."

G. Dan Bridges, chairman of the police committee, said the suspension were only the beginning and that other members of the force would go as the investigation progresses.

Illinois Prison Inquiry Runs Into Complications

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 15 (AP)—The ouster of a criminologist for his part in the investigation of the Richard Loeb slaying at Stateville prison complicated today a scheduled inquiry by a governor's committee and a grand jury into conditions in Illinois penal institutions.

Dr. John A. Larson said he was discharged because he advised James Day, the 23-year-old convict who slashed Loeb fatally Jan. 28, how to obtain services of a lawyer to defend himself against the resultant charge of murder.

A. L. Bowen, director of the State Public Welfare Department, confirmed Dr. Larson's statement that advice to Day led to his dismissal. Mr. Bowen offered no further comment.

Governor Horner's special committee, empowered to investigate and make public what goes on behind the walls of Illinois prisons, was scheduled to begin its work Monday.

At the same time a Will County grand jury, summoned to consider a murder charge against Day, was to be empaneled in Circuit Court.

Defendant Democrats Are Jailed in Detroit

DETROIT, Feb. 15 (AP)—Eighteen election recount workers, including Elmer B. O'Hara, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee and State Senator Anthony J. Wilkowski, were held in jail last night after they received sentences, when the Supreme Court refused to consider their request for admission to bond.

Recorder's Judge W. McKay Skillman sentenced O'Hara and Wilkowski to serve four to five years in Southern Michigan prison and the other 16 to lesser terms.

All of the men were convicted on charges brought in connection with an election recount conducted by the State Legislature in December, 1934. The charges involved alleged manipulation of ballots in an effort to swing the election of Attorney General and Secretary of State to the Democratic candidates.

More Counterfeit Bills Are Found in San Quentin

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15 (AP)—Counterfeit $10 bills tumbled from behind photographs of movie actresses in San Quentin Prison yesterday as authorities delved further into the manufacture of bogus currency within the institution.

A crew working under direction of Ralph New, yard captain, found 70 bills stuffed behind the pictures in the photo-engraving department and 27 more in a ceiling cache where counterfeiting equipment was found.

Prison authorities announced Jack Lewis, Los Angeles robber, confessed complicity in the plot with three other paroled convicts, all under arrest.

Since arrest of the original trio, Daniel R. Wilson, Clifford Parr, and Thomas Bell, federal and state authorities have found 837 of the counterfeit bills with a fictitious value of $8370.

Gangster Gunner Killed

CHICAGO, Feb. 15—Jack McGurn, former Capone gangster, early this morning was shot in much the same fashion as seven George "Bugs" Moran gangsters who died seven years ago in the St. Valentine's Day massacre for which McGurn was later tried and acquitted.

Clipper Returns to Base

ALAMEDA, Calif., Feb. 15 (AP)—Swept eastward by a 40-mile tailwind, the China Clipper alighted here yesterday, after abandoning her attempted flight to the Philippines. The ship was 1000 miles at sea when the dwindling fuel supply, used up as the ship fought head winds, caused Capt. Edwin Musick to right about. It made the return trip in 7½ hours, arriving at 1:12 p. m. (4:12 p. m. E. S. T.).

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PARIS, FRANCE
MAGGY ROUFF
COUTURE
136, CHAMPS ELYSEES

Germany Small For Population, Führer Warns

BERLIN, Feb. 15 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler took the occasion of the opening of the annual German Automobile Show today to declare, "We are too many on too little land."

"In the last analysis, it will be in the interest of world trade and world welfare to correct this discrepancy," the Führer said.

Herr Hitler asserted that an era of independence for Germany from foreign motor fuels and foreign rubber was in pospect.

Wonders in Motordom

"Our engineers, inventors and scientists have worked wonders," he asserted.

"Our synthetic rubber is at present from 10 to 30 per cent superior to imported natural rubber. The problem of synthetic motor fuel has been solved. The road to purely German motor fuel supply is open."

The problem of the "Volkswagen" or people's car, built to fit the average German income, also must and will be solved, Herr Hitler said.

Instead of 500,000 Germans with automobiles, he asserted, there will soon be 5,000,000.

Germans Can Do It

Citing American achievements in this connection, Herr Hitler said, "The German is as capable as any man. A problem that has been solved anywhere in the world can be solved here, too."

The reason Germany has lagged behind in motorization, despite its great achievements in science and industry, he said, was the "Marxist Centrist political attitude toward the automobile."

As long as the automobile was regarded as a rich man's luxury, a Marxist Centrist Government naturally would discourage its production and follow a tax policy of "soak the motorist," he said.

Population Too Large

Amid vigorous applause, Herr Hitler ridiculed what he called the "foreign press picture of Germany as a nation of hungry, ragged people whose sins periodically are punished by the good Lord with butter, margarine and pork shortages.

"There is this much truth behind it, however—we are too many on too little land," he asserted. "In the last analysis, it will be in the interests of world trade and world welfare to correct this discrepancy."

Herr Hitler was in good voice and spoke with animation and vigor.

Currency Issue Adds To Philippine Tangle

(Continued from Page 1)

would doubtless be very welcome. There are many uses in the budding Commonwealth to which the money could be put, not the least being the expansion of the army, under Gen. Douglas McArthur, retired American chief of staff.

But in this currency matter, many elusive factors enter. The Philippine monetary system is "separate from but not independent of" the American system. By act of the American Congress, the value of the Philippine peso was set at 12 9-10 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, which was prior to devaluation just one half the weight of the standard United States gold dollar.

Base for Peso Narrowed

That act still stands; the peso still contains its 12 9-10 grains, while the American dollar is now only a little over 15 grains. Theoretically the peso ought to be worth some 75 cents. But it is not: by the automatic operation of the mystic international monetary system, it is still worth 50 cents. The circulation of currency in the islands is the same as it was before, but their base has been narrowed.

Inflation Difficulties

In short, if in the United States currency inflation is possible because the American reserve base has been expanded by 40 per cent, in the Philippines it is not possible because the base has been narrowed. But the narrowing has had no effect on monetary relations between the Philippines and the United States.

In dealings with other countries, the Philippines have borne a new burden. A bond issue of the Manila Railroad Company calls for payment not alone in American dollars or British sterling, but in Dutch florins, marks, etc. The bondholders, mostly British, have called for their payment in gold currencies, so the Manila Railroad is showing a sizable annual deficit until the bonds are retired.

Settlement Far Distant

Commissioner Paredes is thoroughly familiar with the monetary wrangle. He confronts not only the merits of the case, which are thoroughly backed by the Administration, but the feeling in Congress first to refuse any appropriations to meet the $23,000,000 bill, and second, the Adams bill to repeal the obligation altogether.

The controversy does not seem particularly near settlement, unless the Treasury shoud offer to meet the bill with its own gold profit. Unless it does, the claim is likely to go down into history, with the repudiated debts of the American states in pre-Civil War days, as "one of those things."

Mellon Tax Prosecutor Promoted in Washington

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Justice Department has announced the appointment of Robert H. Jackson, general counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, as assistant attorney general in charge of tax cases.

Mr. Jackson came to the Treasury from Jamestown, N. Y. He prosecuted, before the board of tax appeals, the $3,000,000 income-tax case against Andrew W. Mellon. He succeeds Frank J. Wideman of West Palm Beach, Fla., who will return to the private practice of law in Washington and West Palm Beach.

Millions for Fortifications but Not for War Debts—Foreign Investments—Citizenship—Rights—Farmers and Their Money

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D), North Carolina:

In spite of the fact that Great Britain, our sister nation across the sea, whom we defended in an hour of need, cannot pay to us even the interest due upon the money we loaned to her, we find that in Singapore, almost 12,000 miles away, the British have been able to make expenditures of millions upon millions of dollars in building fortifications as their last line of defense in the Orient, because they think that perhaps at sometime Japan will create the Empire of the East and will swoop down upon Victoria and the city of Hong Kong. The British find money when they want it, but when it comes to the payment of an honest debt they cannot find the money.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), Michigan:

I think it will be shown upon inquiry that the amount of defaulted war debts due us is more than equaled by investments which foreign investors in these defaulting countries have made in American securities on our listed exchange during the period of default.

Senator Marcus A. Coolidge (D), Massachusetts:

There has been a marked increase in naturalization in recent years. During the past five years final certificates of naturalization have averaged over 125,000 a year, or three times the number of immigrants admitted.

It is estimated that from 75 per cent to 80 per cent of those now applying for citizenship are doing so to derive benefits from old-age pensions.

Representative John W. McCormack (D), Massachusetts:

A man has a right to agitate the establishment of a kingdom, absolute or limited, in this country, if he does so through the ballot box. Our means of change is not bullets but ballots. (Applause.)

Representative Harry Sauthoff (Prog.), Wisconsin:

Harassed by dairy imports from foreign lands and butter substitutes from the south, these farmers must now pay out more hard-earned money so that our army may have high-class polo and our navy build more battleships and cruisers so that the United States Steel and Bethlehem and du Pont and others may have profits running from 50 to 60 per cent. I am afraid that we are placing our emphasis on the wrong things. (Applause).

Representative Vito Marcantonio (R), New York:

Does the gentleman know that 3,500,000 school children were unable to go to school in the United States because the counties did not have funds to keep the schools open?

Representative Marion A. Zioncheck (D), Washington:

If we have to keep increasing army appropriations for internal enemies, we are building for Fascism or Nazi-ism, not democracy.

Representative John J. Cochran (D), Missouri:

I insist that the army and navy officers have no right to say that the Army-Navy football game should be played only along the Atlantic seaboard, and I appeal to members from the West, the Middle West, and the Southwest to wake up to this fact and bear down on the officials. (Applause.)

Mexico to Preserve Rare Treasures In National Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The National Library of Mexico which has one of the world's richest collections of documents on the subject of the "New Spain," as well as Aztec and Mayan history will soon be amplified and brought up to date. The new Department of Social Action, which has just been formed in the National University, has established a special section to take care of the library. The Department of Social Action is under the charge of Salvador Azuela, son of the famous Mexican novelist, Mariano Azuela, author of the novel "The Underdogs" that has become a classic in Latin-American literature.

One of the most important tasks for the new department is the protection of rare documents which have, in the past, been frequently stolen or copied, despite all efforts to protect them. Hereafter, the vigilence will be increased and the documents will be reserved under lock and key where only properly authorized persons may consult them.

The printing department of the library which has been unable to carry out many of its projects due to lack of funds will also receive a new financial impulse. Many rare manuscripts now accessible only to scholars will be published for the public and sold at a nominal charge.

Also, with a special fund set aside for the purpose the library will be able to purchase a large collection of modern books, bringing the reading department up to date.

Salaries will be raised for the employees who were among the first to suffer wage cuts when the library met its first serious financial setback a few years ago.

Mexican President Sides With Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—President Gardenas believes that Mexican workers should be paid for the one day of rest they enjoy each week, Genero Vazquez, head of the Department of Labor, declared in a speech on labor problems. This issue has caused considerable agitation in labor circles for some time but with the assurance that the President is definitely on the side of the workers, the problem may soon be solved.

Mr. Vazquez said it was only fair to pay the worker for the one day in which he recuperates the energies lost in the previous six. During this year the President proposes to secure certain other advantages for the worker.

Other innovations include the vast project for social insurance now being drawn up. A Federal Labor Law is pending which guarantees the worker further protection.

Highway Head Wins Fight to Keep Job

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 15 (AP)—Circuit Judge G. Duncan Bellinger has issued an order declaring Gov. Olin Johnson's removal of Chief Highway Commissioner Ben M. Sawyer invalid, dismissing Johnson's removal proceedings against him, and permanently enjoining the Governor from further ouster proceedings against the chief commissioner.

The decree granted all three requests of Mr. Sawyer for legal protection from action by Johnson, who had attacked him politically. The Governor was in Washington and it could not be learned immediately whether he would appeal the decision to the Supreme Court.

Ruble Stabilization Hits Dollar Worship

(Continued from Page 1)

sin stores a dozen small eggs for 27 cents, a pound of hamburger steak for 18 cents, and a pound of butter for 40 cents. They must now pay 7.80 rubles (at the official rate of exchange $1.40) for a dozen small eggs, 4.80 rubles (96 cents) for a pound of hamburger steak, and 10 rubles ($2) for a pound of butter. Diplomats also must buy some food locally; th eyacnnot import everything.

Servants High

Diplomatic missions and correspondents face a serious problem in paying Soviet servants. Before Torgsin closed, a Russian cook who received $20 monthly could exchange it with friends for an average of about 800 rubles. This same salary at the official rate of exchange is $160. Chauffeurs receiving $40 monthly and secretaries $100 monthly would require $320 and $800 respectively to maintain their wages at the former levels.

And Russians, risking police surveillance, do not care to work for foreigners unless they receive much more than the prevailing wages.

The foreign colony is therefore so hard hit that many may have to leave Moscow.

But the average Soviet citizen has acquired a new faith in his own paper currency and that is apparently what the Government has in mind.

Candidate Gives Court Chance to Test Platform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHREVEPORT, La.—A new wrinkle in campaigning for election has been written into the records here by an aspirant to a parish (county) post.

The candidate recorded a copy of his "platform" with the district court, the first time in state history a candidate's pledge has been made a matter of court record.

"Now my promises can be checked without debate," the candidate explained.

Auto Fatalities Drop In 86 Major Cities

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—A substantial reduction of automobile fatalities in the first six weeks of this year in 86 major cities as compared with the same 1935 period was reported yesterday by the Department of Commerce.

The 1935 total was 1014 against 872 this year.

For the week ended Feb. 8, fatalities totaled 113 compared with 119 the previous week. During the same week of 1935 the number was 165.

Spanish Culture Study Launched in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—The idea of celebrating a congress of Spanish and Spanish-American folk law, which the executive power recently consolidated by supreme decree, is welcomed by the press as an action which should create a valuable contribution to the culture of Argentina.

Investigations are being undertaken by the National Committee of Education and the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters, which groups have uncovered many hidden riches of the past. The history of all Spanish-speaking nations is receiving full study.

Tokyo Proposes Border Inquiry; Moscow Agrees

(Continued from Page 1)

relay this suggestion to his Government.

These exchanges did not mention the most recent incident, Wednesday's clash near the Mongolian border post of Bulun Dersu, which Soviet official sources viewed as creating a "serious, although not alarming, situation."

This engagement was followed yesterday by a Soviet Government order, closing its consulate at Mukden, a principal city of Manchoukuo.

A Government spokesman said this action was taken "in view of the created conditions" which made it unnecessary to maintain an office "which we can get along without," but he declined to discuss any connection the closing might have with the clashes on the Soviet and Outer Mongolian frontiers.

Informed foreign sources generally considered the encounters on the Outer Mongolian border more serious than those on the Soviet frontiers, believing any aggression might be attempted more readily against Mongolia than against Russia.

Japan's Militarists Show Desire to Halt Clashes on Border

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

TOKYO, Feb. 15—High Japanese Government officials expressed confidence today that clashes on Manchoukuo's frontiers would be settled without leading to war—a calmness contrary to the martial spirit apparently prevailing in the Japanese army there.

Japanese press dispatches described the army in Manchoukuo as preparing to "cope with the challenging attitude of Soviet Russia and Outer Mongolia," which allegedly threatened the prestige of the Japanese army and the safety of Manchoukuo.

Less Ardor Desirable

There were strong indications that the Tokyo Government, even the militarists here, were anxious to halt the border conflicts.

Pressure was being brought to bear on Gen. Jiro Minami, commander-in-chief of the Japanese military forces in Manchoukuo, it was indicated, to control the martial ardor of his subordinates and to curb bellicose statements by Manchoukuan officials.

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota told the Cabinet, in a session today, that he was confident the Manchoukuan frontier situation could be improved through negotiations with Soviet Russia.

No Alarm Voiced

A Foreign Office spokesman announced:

"The Tokyo Government sees no reason to regard the frontier clashes as specially alarming. Sensational Russian accounts of them are merely a form of propaganda."

The Foreign Office awaited reports from Tamakichi Ota, Ambassador in Moscow, concerning the Soviet reception of a Japanese proposal to establish a joint Japanese-Manchoukuan-Soviet Commission to ascertain the facts and liquidate the troubles on the eastern borders Jan. 29 and 30, when a mutiny of Manchoukuan troops led to a Russo-Japanese clash.

Mukden Consulate Closed

The Soviet withdrawal of its consulate from Mukden, Manchoukuo, and a consular check-up on passports of Soviet citizens residing in Harbin, Manchoukuo, and elsewhere, were interpreted as a preliminary to a wholesale evacuation of Soviet residents from Manchoukuo in dispatches from these sources.

Dispatches from Vladivostok in Far Eastern Siberia, said that Soviet authorities were forcing the few Japanese business men there to leave Siberia.

Soviet authorities, however, declared such interpretations to be absurd.

Tokyo itself declined to be alarmed by such accounts of the situation being absorbed in the campaign for general election Feb. 20.

Flier Warns Boys Of Air 'Ad' Racket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Racketeering in an insidious form is threatening air-minded American boys, Clyde Pangborn, famed round-the-world flier, said during a visit here.

"Boys who want to take up aviation are answering ads—joining so-called boys' aviation clubs by sending in labels off cans or wrappers off soap or something like that," Mr Pangborn said.

"And all they get in return is some tin wings, pieces of paper and promises of becoming air heroes. Hundreds of youngsters are putting their time and money into these worthless ventures," he warned.

Mr. Pangborn advised the parents of boys to look carefully into any scheme of this kind which intrigues the boys. "If a boy really wants to become a pilot, let him go to some accredited flying school—or enter the army or the navy."

Income of Transit Lines Gains in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15—A rise in receipts for the fifth consecutive month is reported for January by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company in a statement which sheds an optimistic light upon the general problem of civic transportation. The January receipts in 1936 exceeded those for the same month a year ago by $109,100. Their total this year was $2,902,000.

The company's taxicab business, however, decreased by $13,400. The taxicab system will soon pass out of the transit company's control however, since it has been sold to the E. S. Higgins Company for 298,000. Receipts from taxicab operation during January, 1936, were $208,300.

Municipal Bureaus in Chicago Built on Women's Club Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 15—Rounding out six decades of achievements, the Chicago Woman's Club, on its sixtieth anniversary, finds itself moving into new fields where it must adapt itself to the present period of civic change and reconstruction. It is becoming a clearing house for other women's organizations.

Against a background of the city's progress stand the achievements of the institution, which dates from the time of President Grant—experiments nourished into strength, and finally turned over to the city government to carry on and to finance.

Juvenile Court

The club, which began with a little gathering in a Chicago parlor, has originated project after project that is well established today. There is the juvenile court, for instance, started by the club, and now duplicated in many other cities. This led to a public interest in the "neglected boy" and to the appointment of probation officers whose salaries were paid by the club until they became regular appointees of the court. Manual training, domestic science and sewing in public schools, kindergartens, night classes, story-telling hours in libraries and Sunday afternoon concerts have developed from the club's initiative.

Keeping Up With the City

Speaking of the direction which the club now seems to be taking, its president, Mrs. Ralph W. Webster, in an interview, mentioned the leagues traveled in 60 years and observed that the growth of Chicago from a town to a throbbing metropolitan area has given plenty to do. Located in spacious quarters down town, the club has become a center and proving ground for many civic and educational projects which are applied practically in community groups.

Neighborhoods

Much of the work with which they experimented 15 or 20 years ago is now being carried on in neighborhoods, Mrs. Webster explained. They are moving forward, she noted, to becoming a kind of clearing house and workshop for their members who are also members of outlying organizations. In this club they get a general view of the needs of the population. This broad view they apply to the particular needs of each community.

"Though many of the outlying clubs," said she, "are doing some of the same things in their own neighborhoods that we did in the early days when we were pioneering in a smaller city, I do not feel that we can ever lapse into a mere social club. We must keep on studying and exploring new fields, as new civic problems arise."

Nursery School

The motive, which has backed many experiments, has been to sponsor and support a new venture only until it could be taken over by the proper authority. This type of work is still going on, Mrs. Webster observed. Less than a year ago the nursery school committee of the club brought its work to completion, when its nursery was taken over by the Chicago Normal College, which now supervises and finances it.

In its effort to keep pace with the times, the club, just a few months ago, saw a new field opening to art students whereby the motion picture industry needed trained people for design, color work, and other specialized lines. Accordingly, it sponsored an exhibition at the Art Institute of the products of a motion picture firm where students could get some idea of the training needed.

Promoting international good will has become one of the functions of the club in its establishment of the Lincoln Good Will programs. On Lincoln's birthday this month it filled the club theater with an audience considering the subject, "How may we honor Lincoln's ideals of good will in the world today?" The same topic was discussed in essays written by high school students in a contest sponsored by the club.

Study of Constitution

New classes are being added to the clubs regular routine, making a complete round of study hours in many subjects. One of the most recent is a class in the Constitution, covering the personnel of the Constitutional convention, the discussions in convention, adoption and ratification, provisions of the document and its amendments.

Preparing Teachers

The art department not long ago set aside one of the rooms in the clubhouse and called it the Tudor Gallery. Now, from time to time, exhibits of pictures are hung there for the members to enjoy. Recently this same department decided to choose a talented girl from one of the settlement houses each year and send her to the Art Institute. After her training, the agreement was that she should go back to the same settlement house and act as leader directing other settlement children in art and craft classes. One girl has already returned to her settlement after her free course given by the club.

Members interested in the drama are considering a three-day festival for study of the motion picture and other developments in the theater. The forest and garden committee, which is relatively new, has made a study of old flower prints and the works of nature writers. Members keep up with the times in other lines of class study, including effective speaking, current events, international relations, French, book reviews, magazines, writing, and music.

Save National Song, Argentines Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—Many Argentines are becoming anxious about their national anthem, "Old Mortales." Three years ago, a special committee was formed, composed of representatives of the educational and musical world, to report on the musical text of the anthem, so that an official version should be adopted once and for all. Varying versions had developed a national problem.

The committee's report was presented to the educational ministry in April, 1934, but no action has yet been taken. Meantime, every music master and orchestral leader is represented as having his own idea as to its rendering. The result is not pleasing to the ear when the anthem is sung by choirs or played by bands.

"Onlooker" in the Buenos Aires Herald recalls the findings of another committee which were so unpopular that a violent campaign was started, while demonstrators paraded the streets singing what they fondly imagined to be the original anthem but which evoked so much public hostility that police had to intervene to restore order.

Jonesboro Once the Capital

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

They declare more than 15,000 Italian soldiers have been buried on the Northern Front alone.

Air Attack

This city fears an air attack. It believes the Italians are infuriated by Ethiopian-inflicted fatalities and are bent on an orgy of destruction in the spirit of revenge.

Duce's campaign lags: Page 1.

Strike—Akron Workers End 'Sit Down'

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Akron, Ohio—"They're up." Tire building workers in the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company, after staging two "sit downs" in 15 hours, are finally up and back on the job. The rubber industry has been particularly harried by this new mode of passive resistance from labor, having experienced five "sit downs" here within the last few weeks.

Joint Inquiry—Soviets and Japan Agree

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Moscow—Hope that the sword may be sheathed on the troubled Manchoukuan-Outer Mongolian borders emerged as Russia and Japan agreed to a mixed commission to investigate increasingly menacing border clashes. No good was done this agreement, which is still unblotted, by another border skirmish today.

A Japanese news agency charged that 1000 Outer Mongolians attacked a Japanese-Manchoukuan military post at Asailsumu.

Tokyo proposes border inquiry: Page 1.

Venezuela—Strike Checks Press Censorship

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Caracus, Venezuela—A provocative press censorship decree was itself swiftly censored by a militant general strike. As in China, Syria, France and Egypt, students headed a revolt that not only caused the Government to repeal the censorship decree but elicited the promise that what remains of the Gomez dictatorship will be liquidated. Foreign Minister Dr. Itriago Chacin resigned under the impact of public opinion.

Trouble started almost as soon as the press censorship decree was established. Immediately a general strike froze normal activities of this city; shops closed; cars and buses were immobilized, presses stopped, telephone wires went sterile, crowds roamed the streets; police fired on these crowds killing five. But at the end of the day the people had back its press that could speak.

Capital—Bureau Men Stay; $3,000,000,000 Relief

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Washington—"Rescue by the second hand" was the dramatic fillip to capital news. Two officials of the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection slated for discharge were saved almost on the stroke of the crucial hour. They had refused to answer questions in the absence of their chief, Joseph B. Weaver. Their retention is deemed a victory for the untangling of affairs in the bureau, since both men have been active in seeking reforms.

The American Association of Social Workers in special conference provided some inkling of the magnitude of the American relief problem when it opened study of a proposal to ask the Government for $3,000,000,000 to finance the 1937 relief load. In addition, the proposal seeks $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 with which to round out the current year.

The Senate Agricultural Committee approved legislation providing that 20,000 to 25,000 of the 5,000,000 government-owned bales of cotton be sold weekly.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee approved a bill to extend until May 1, 1937, the present ban on arms shipments to warring nations and to restrict loans and credits to belligerents. In the meantime, Progressives, among whom is Senator Nye, organized to liberalize this legislation, at least, to the extent of reading in the provision that all American traders would trade with belligerents at their own risk.

Naval—Parley Deadlocked on Politics

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

London—The four-power naval conference again slumped into the now familiar deadlock. France and Great Britain have suddenly decided that settling naval issues without discussing their political background in Europe is like playing "Hamlet" without the "Melancholy Dane." America rebelled against the proposed political discussions yesterday. France insisted today. Result: deadlock.

Charles Corbin, the French Ambassador to London, hastens to Paris to lay the issue before the French Cabinet. Great Britain gives assurance that this deadlock, like others, will have its happy ending. Should Americans as much as be present while European political questions were being discussed isolationists in America might charge the Administration with entangling itself in European problems. And this is election year.

Terrorists—Croats Sentenced for Marseilles Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris—Life imprisonment at hard labor was the sentence meted out to the three Croat terrorists convicted of taking part in the assassination of King Alexander I of Yugoslavia and Foreign Minister Barthou in the streets of Marseilles more than a year ago.

Paris—Civil Strife Believed Averted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris—After 24 uncertain hours following the attack on the Socialist leader, Lepn Blum, French politics have seemingly recovered their equilibrium. Prompt reprisals against the Royalist Action Française, whose members made the attack, is believed to have gone far in averting serious civil strife. The Royalist Action Française and its associate military body, the Camelots Du Roi, have been dissolved and charges of incitement to assassination are to be lodged against Charles Maurras, leader of the Royalists.

The main reason for assuming that major disorders will not result is the fact that political and press opinions have been almost unanimous in condemning the attack on Blum.

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Motorists Solicited To Join Drive For Kindness to Animals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 — Every motorist in the United States was asked yesterday to be particularly careful of animals on the highways as their part in the 1936 drive by the Animal Protective Association here for greater protection and kindness to animals.

This request was made by the association upon the announcement of dates for the 1936 "Be Kind to Animals Anniversary" week as April 19 to 25. April each year, it was stated, is "Kindness Month."

"This year," Miss Virginia W. Sargent, association president, said, "Stress will be laid on the education of children to practice kindness and justness towards these creatures and to abstain from giving them food, adornments or using them for amusements that cause suffering."

She asked that all persons, particularly children who have greater opportunity to see animals in distress, report such instances immediately to their local humane societies, prevention of cruelty to animal groups, and do all in their power to help animals until aid arrives.

She reported that the Animal Protective Association here operating for the District of Columbia, and surrounding Maryland and Virginia rescued and collected over 3500 animals in 1935.

The general aims of the Association are two-fold according to its prospectus: (1) animal relief and (2) humane education.

The animal rescue department seeks to carry on actual rescue work for strayed, deserted, lost, abused, neglected, injured, diseased, and unwanted animals.

15,000 Boy Scouts to Roof-In Their Activities

Great Madison Square Garden Boy Scout-O-Rama to show parents and city folks that Scouting is really an outdoor activity.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Wooded paths are so far removed from the daily view of 7,000,000 persons living in this city of concrete, brick and steel, that the Boy Scout organizations in New York were preparing today to prove to parents that Scouting really is an outdoor activity. The proof will be presented in Madison Square Garden on March 27 and 28, when 15,000 youths will participate in the first Boy Scout-O-Rama.

New York parents frequently have been ignorant of the outdoor tradition peculiar to Scouting until their sons came home with muddy shoes and appetites that demanded quantities of food, Scout officials said, and that condition led to arrangements for the big festival next month. More boys are expected to take part in it than have participated in any other Scout event in this country.

Exhibitions of mountain climbing and swimming have had to be omitted from the program, but that was only because limitations of Madison Square Garden made them impracticable. The 525 troops of Boy Scouts now engaged in planning for the occasion have arranged to do almost everything else specified in their handbook, according to William H. Pouch, chairman.

Several thousand Cubs—boys of pre-Scout age—have been detailed to take part in a special section of the program, Mr. Pouch said. They are to illustrate the activity of Boy Scouts in assisting younger brothers and friends in promoting wholesome activities.

Sea Scouts, who represent an older wing of Scouting, will have an important place in the demonstration of outdoor sports, he added. A part of their exhibition will include rescues at sea with the aid of a breeches buoy.

Three hundred of the participating Boy Scouts meanwhile have been studying Indian lore so that they can contribute realistically to pictorial sequences illustrating the covered wagon era of American pioneering on the Oregon Trail.

Wide World

Sketching Picture for Cover of Boy Scout-O-Rama Souvenir Book

Tony Sarg, Using as His Models Edwin Finn and Robert Mandle of Manhattan Troop 511, Prepares His Design

Coalition Plan For Government Endorsed by Beck

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 15—A coalition government, such as was suggested by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, in his Lincoln Day address before the National Republican Club in New York, would effect a restoration of "sound economics" in federal affairs, in the opinion of James M. Beck, one-time United States solicitor general.

"Whether the next President is Republican or Democratic, the situation in Congress will be such that all attempts to reduce taxation and expenditures and restore the public credit would be defeated, with the result that the only possible way out would be through a coalition government," Mr. Beck declared in an address before the American Warehousemen's Association at the Traymore Hotel here last night.

"Much as I should wish it, a coalition before the primaries is hopeless," he continued, "but if the Republican presidential candidate should call conservative Jeffersonian Democrats to join him in restoring national economy, it could be done. I have favored that for more than a year."

Mr. Beck's appeal for a coalition was received by prolonged applause from 500 delegates to the convention, as was also his declaration that 30 years ago the United States was "a paradise where the citizen never saw the federal tax collector, whereas today there are 67 varieties of federal levies." He quoted George Washington that the nation should refuse to make expenditures which throw the burden of payment "upon our children and on our children's children."

The world has become "a Tower of Babel and a confusion of tongues," Mr. Beck declared, adding that today witnesses "one of the four major crises of civilization in the last 2000 years."

Zimmermann Tax Inquiry Halted by Court Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15—The attempt of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to examine the six-year-old income tax records of John E. Zimmermann, United Gas Improvement Company president, together with those of his wife, was halted by a decision of the United States Circuit Court here.

The Circuit Court opinion, written by Judge Joseph Buffington, reversed a previous ruling by Judge William H. Kirkpatrick in the U. S. District Court and branded the Bureau of Internal Revenue's maneuver as "a violation of the natural laws of privacy in one's own affairs." Government representatives could state no reason for reopening the Zimmermann tax reports "save that they acted on the orders of their superiors," the court said.

New York City Starts East River Plane Base

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—A municipal seaplane base in East River at 23rd St., has been started, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia announced in a letter to the State Chamber of Commerce. Acknowledging a resolution adopted by that body urging the establishment of the base, the Mayor said he had approved the project more than three months ago and that preliminary work on it was already under way.

The new base will save time in the delivery of air mail if Mayor LaGuardia succeeds in getting the postal authorities to land air mail at the Floyd Bennett Field.

Clear Billboards As Road Obstacles, Planner Advises

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 15—Billboards were described as vandalism, "ruining the beauty of our country for a small commercial advantage," by M. W. Torkelson, of Madison, director of regional planning of the Wisconsin State Planning Board, in an address before the Association of Highway Engineers of the North Atlantic States, at the Ambassador Hotel here yesterday.

"The willingness of many people to part with anything for money, is the main difficulty of the whole problem of roadside improvement," Mr. Torkelson continued.

Hold Landscape

"It is the old exploitation of natural resources for a temporary private advantage against the public interest, that has cut and burned our forests, polluted our streams and is now wasting our mineral resources."

Speaking as a civil engineer and planner, Mr. Torkelson maintained that "almost without exception, the natural landscape was beautiful, and that the problem of highway beautification lay in the preservation of the landscape. The great reason for pleasure touring is scenery, which begins at the pavement's edge and extends to the limit of vision, he said: adding that when ugly objects were conspicuously close, they might as well be in the road.

Control Right of Way

Engineers from most of the eastern states, the Midwest and Canada were called upon to begin building "foolproof roads." Arnold H. Vey, traffic engineer of the New Jersey Highway Department, held that improvements had been designed to expedite traffic rather than for safety.

"We have had to build more miles of improved roads and fewer miles of foolproof roads," he said. "Now we must work for safety. Highways of the future, with controlled right of way, separation of conflicting flows, adequate shoulders for stopping and sufficient light, will make impossible 75 per cent of today's accidents.

Spend It on Roads

"The average citizen at last has awakened to the seriousness of the problem. Most groups trying for a solution, are offering suggestions based not on facts, but on opinions. It is up to us officials to lead the way."

H. Styles Bridges, Governor of New Hampshire, told the convention that the relief costs "must" be cut down to the bone, and that most of the administrators have no conception of what that means. "If we are going to put out money for public works, we should put it into building roads," he said. "That is the one sound way to help private industry to recover. Up in my state men are on relief pay rolls for doing card tricks."

Press Called Safeguard Of American Liberties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15—Asserting that "the nation's press is the chief safeguard of American liberties," Judge Albert Dutton MacDade, of Delaware County Court, speaking at a meeting of the Press Club of Delaware County, declared that the strong light of publicity should be directed upon public officials at all times.

"There is no greater incentive to go right than to know that the spotlight is on you," the judge said. "I do not think that any real newspaperman would go out of his way to assassinate a man's character. Publicity should be given in every case where it is not prejudicial."

Council Ousts Four Students

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 15 (AP)—Discharge of four students for running what was termed a cheating "ring" was announced by the student council of the University of South Carolina as the climax of an inquiry into another southern campus cheating scandal. This action followed closely a similar move at the University of North Carolina where 43 students were suspended as the result of an investigation of cheating by the student council there.

Hoover Condemns Secret Negotiation Of Canadian Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 15—Former President Hoover, speaking informally here yesterday at a Republican luncheon, struck out at the recently enacted reciprocity agreement between this country and Canada which he critized not so much for its effect upon any one commodity, but because of the process by which it was arrived at.

"It was negotiated in secrecy," he said, "without open hearing and was a negation of the democratic principles of open treaties openly arrived at and an example of government by men instead of government by law."

Referring to its drastic effect upon the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest he said that such a condition would never have been agreed to if there had been open hearings upon the subject.

What was described as the "sensibly diminished trade" of Seattle with China was laid to the monetary financing of the New Deal which has "gone into China and messed up the currency," causing that country's inability to pay for imported goods.

Parties, he said, even when not in power have their obligations to scrutinize every act that will oppose the welfare of the people. Fundamentals and safeguards of government are not the property of any political party, he pointed out, but the inheritance of the American people who must ask the question which political group has deviated from these fundamentals.

Hoover Is Brimming With New Deal Speeches

SEATTLE, Feb. 15 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover said yesterday he was "full of new-deal speeches and you'll be hearing even more of them."

He declined to say whether he would be a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. The 1936 presidential election, he said, would be "the most important one in 75 years." He came here to confer with Republican leaders.

Mrs. Roosevelt Sees Challenge to Women

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt made her tenth trip to Cornell University's campus yesterday and told a farm and home week audience that "women as a whole have not met the challenge of today."

"We have not taken pride in the achievements of women," she declared. "Our task is making this world a better place to live in." She told the members of the audience that "you've got to be an active citizen. You cannot be a passive one."

Illinois Court Outlaws United Medical Service

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15 (AP)—Advocates of business-in-medicine lost their first State Supreme Court test in the United States today. Denying corporations the right to practice the physician's art, the Illinois Supreme Court ordered the United Medical Service, Inc., of Chicago out of business.

The corporation hired physicians to treat patients at a flat fee. Its attorneys argued its purpose was to bring adequate medical care within the financial reach of all, and that socialized medicine was the only alternative. The court held, however, that Illinois medical law requires a personal responsibility on the part of physicians, and that a corporation was incapable of such relationship.

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QUINCY, MASS.

Pepper at Helm Of Law Institute; Officers Elected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15—George Wharton Pepper, former U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, has been elected as president of the American Law Institute, an organization founded in 1923 for the improvement of the law, with headquarters in Philadelphia. Its membership is made up of some 700 members of the legal profession representing the bench, the bar and the law schools throughout the United States.

His election by the council of the institute took place at a meeting held in New York City, and was announced in Philadelphia yesterday. At the same meeting Judge Augustus Hand of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals was made a member of the council; Judge Learned Hand, also of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, was elected first vice-president; and Charles McHenry Howard of the Baltimore Bar, was elected second vice-president.

The American Law Institute was founded by a group of judges, practicing lawyers and law teachers, headed by Elihu Root, with the object "to promote the clarification and simplification of the law and its better adaptation to social needs, to secure the better administration of justice, and to carry on scholarly and scientific legal work."

From the beginning the institute has been financed through the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Foundation.

Two important projects on which it has concentrated its efforts have been (1) The restatement of the common law, and (2) the drafting of model statutes in the field of criminal procedure.

A model code of criminal procedure was adopted and promulgated in 1930. Chapters or sections of the code have already been adopted by a large number of states, including New York.

'Telling the Truth' Held Hauptmann's Only Hope

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Still insisting he had not definitely joined the defense staff of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, Attorney Samuel Leibowitz said last night that "Hauptmann's only salvation rests in his telling the truth." He interviewed Hauptmann at Trenton Thursday. A reprieve granted by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey expires today.

"The question of fee does not enter into my accepting the case. My interest is purely one of getting the truth and establishing justice and not necessarily saving Hauptmann," he said.

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Columbia to Cut 'High-Brow' Books To Lower Levels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Holding that the "average" American reader's education does not extend beyond the eighth grade level, Teachers College, Columbia University, has arranged for the collaboration of several prominent book publishers in printing "translations" of important books written in this country in language these readers understand. The "translations" will be done by a bureau at Teachers College, Dr. Lyman Bryson, professor of adult education, announced yesterday.

"Experience in conducting public forums has convinced me that the average American is intensely interested in social problems and desires to extend his knowledge about them through reading, but is unable to do so because of educational handicaps," Dr. Bryson said.

Teachers College translations bureau, sustained by a grant from the American Association for Adult Education, will endeavor to meet this situation by "stepping-down" books on social studies, he continued. These books will be published in small editions.

Value of Personal Pronouns

"For readability," Dr. Bryson said, "the greatest possible number of personal pronouns, such as 'you' and 'me' is desirable. Reducing the vocabulary, simplifying sentence construction and using illustrations familiar to the readers are major tasks of the translator."

Dr. Bryson holds that children are not so easily "stumped" by reading handicaps, such as lack of vocabulary knowledge, as are their parents, since they do not give up so easily.

Simultaneously, Dr. Bryson made public a "rewrite" of the Declaration of Independence by Ruth Wilson and Roy C. Porteous of his staff, which illustrates the kind of work the "translators" are expected to do. It follows:

The New Declaration

"When for a long time two countries have been a part of the same government, and when one of these countries decides to break away and take its rightful place in the world as a separate nation, men and women everywhere will want to know why this has been done. Out of respect for the opinions of mankind, the reasons for the separation should be made public.

"We believe that all men are born equal. That God gave every man certain rights which no one can take away. That among these are the right to live, be free and be happy.

"We believe that, to save these rights, men set up governments and allow themselves to be governed. And that governments get their power from the people.

"When a government destroys these rights, we believe the people have a right to change the government—or throw it out. And to set up the sort of government they think best."

Soldiers More Literate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Coincident with the announcement of the purchase of 3000 elementary textbooks for soldiers by the War Department from the Education Ministry, the former announced that literacy in the army has increased 75 per cent since 1925.

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New Brunswick-Nova Scotia-Prince Edward Island
Maritime PROVINCES $8 UP To $13
Round Trip from Boston
Leave Boston Thursday, February 20 at 3:30 P.M. to any destination in the Maritime Provinces. Tickets good for return trip any time before midnight Tuesday, February 25 (Coaches only).
Maine $5.50 TO $7
Round Trip from Boston
Maine Central R.R. Points lv. Boston Fri., Feb. 21, or Sat., Feb. 22. Return any time up to midnight Mon., Feb. 24. Round trip $5.50 to $7.
Bangor and Aroostook R.R. Points lv. Boston Wed., Feb. 19; Thurs., Feb. 20; Fri., Feb. 21; or Sat., Feb. 22. Return any time up to midnight Mon., Feb. 24. Round trip, $7.00.
Tickets good on all trains, except the Streamlined "Flying Yankee." (Coaches only.) Children half fare.
BOSTON AND MAINE

Garden Busy With Hockey Games—Bobsled Title to U. S.—Harvard Practice

Americans Capture Two-Man Bob Title

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger., Feb. 15 (AP)—Ivan Brown and Alan Washbond of Keene Valley, N. Y., today won the Olympic two-man bobsledding championship and with it America's first gold medal of the international winter games.

Brown and Washbond, the leaders after yesterday's first two heats, captured the title in a thrilling and dramatic duel of speed and skill with the Swiss sled piloted by Fritz Feierabend.

Today's final two heats developed the most sensational tussle of the Winter Olympics as the Americans finally won out by the razor-edge margin of 1.35s. in total elapsed time for four trips down the 1600-meter Olympic chute.

Third Place to U. S. Team

Third place went to the second American combination of Gilbert Colgate Jr., of New York, and Dick Lawrence, of Branchville, N. J.

America, retaining the title the Stevens brothers, J. Hubert and Curtis, won at Lake Placid in 1932, thus picked up 14 points in the unofficial team standings to swell its total to 29½.

Brown and Washbond finished with total elapsed time of 5:29.29. Their individual heat clockings were 1:22.50, 1:21.02, 1:25.39 and 1:20.38.

Brown and Washbond's victory enabled the United States and Switzerland to split the two Olympic bobsledding championships. The Swiss finished one-two in the four-man championship with America fourth and sixth.

Canada Wins at Hockey

Canada swamped Czechoslovakia, 7-0, in the final round-robin Olympic hockey series today.

The Canadians, still hoping to get into the running for their fourth successive Olympic championship, scored four goals in the first period and then eased up.

Hugh Farquharson tallied twice for the winners while Ken Farmer was credited with one goal and three assists.

The victory gave Canada a record of one triumph and one defeat in the final round-robin series under the disputed Olympic system. The Canadians' surprise 2-1 defeat by Great Britain in the second round was carried over to the finals under this arrangement.

Great Britain, which defeated Czechoslovakia 5 to 0 yesterday, is the present leader with two victories and no defeats. The United States, fourth finalist, is second, with one victory and no defeats.

The Americans won't actually start final round play until they meet Great Britain tonight, but their second-round victory over Czechoslovakia was carried over to the final round standings.

The Czechs now have completed their schedule with three successive defeats and fourth place in the final Olympic hockey standings.

Swedish Skiers Win

Sweden's long distance skiers swept the first four places in the 50-kilometer cross-country marathon of the winter Olympics today.

Apparently able and ready to tour the course again, Elis Viklund, Axel Wikstrom, Nils Englund and Hjalamar Bergstrom smilingly crossed the finish line in that order as America's team of four finished far behind.

Viklund was timed in 3h.30m. 11s.; Wikstrom in 3:33:20; Englund in 3:34:10 and Bergstrom in 3:35:50.

Fifth place went to Klaes Karppinen of Finland in 3:39:33, and sixth to young Arne Tuft of Norway in 3:41:18.

Crown Prince Gustav of Sweden witnessed the Swedish triumph.

Karl Magnus Satre of Salisbury, Conn., led the American team of four in 3:58:45. Birger Torrissen of Norfolk, Conn., was clocked in 4:07:44; Nils Backstrom of Norfolk in 4:29:30, and Richard Parsons of Salisbury in 4:11:08.

Cubs Entertain Philly Ramblers In Can-Am Contest

Boston		Philadelphia
Dumart, lw		rw, Mason
Getliffe, c		c, Connolly
Bauer, rw		lw, McManus
Portland, ld		rd, Ayres
Pusie, rd		ld, Cooper
Jackson, g		g, Gardiner

Boston Alternates — Jenkins, Finnigan, Hergesheimer, Shannon, Dumart, Riley, McCuiley, Sands, Blake. Philadelphia Alternates—Larry Molyneaux, Neil Colville, Cox, Kirk, Wares, Weir, Roubel.

Hopeful of making the Canadian-American League race closer, the Boston Cubs finished training today for the clash with the Philadelphia Ramblers at the Boston Garden tomorrow night. Tonight the Ramblers entertain the Providence Reds at Philadelphia, and then proceed here.

Strengthened by the acquisition of Roger Jenkins and Charlie Sands of the Bruins, the Cubs hope to retaliate for the 2-1 defeat at Philadelphia last Wednesday. Jean Pusie, French comedian, again will lend his aid and color to the cause of the locals. It is barely possible that Bert McInenly will have sufficiently recovered from his knee injury to resume action.

The Ramblers have lost the services of Alex Shibicky, Mac Colville, Phil Watson and Babe Pratt to Rangers, but seem to continue winning with alarming regularity. To replace these losses Herb Gardiner has Mason, Vernon Ayres and Bert Connolly from Rangers and Lloyd Roubel, former New Haven player.

Revolta Leads

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Feb. 15 (AP)—Johnny Revolta of Milwaukee, national P. G. A. champion and leading money winner of 1935, stroked into the lead in the $3000 Thomasville open golf tournament yesterday with a scintillating subpar 69 for two holes of the 72-hole event. Playing over the hazardous Glen Arven course, soaked by a heavy rainstorm yesterday morning, the curly haired Wisconsin professional clipped a stroke from par on the outgoing nine and wound up with a 35—40—69, three under regulation figures.

Twenty-Six Cardinals Signed

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 15 (AP)—Saving the hardest for last, the St. Louis Cardinals today had the signatures on contracts of 26 of the 30 players on the team's roster. Still out of the fold were Dizzy and Paul Dean, Pepper Martin and Bill Hallahan. The latest to send in their signed contracts were Bill Walker, veteran pitcher, and two recruits, Louis Scoffic, outfielder from Bloomington of the Three-Eye League, and Stuart Martin, Asheville, N. C., infielder.

Boston Olympics Face Montreal Hockey Team

Amateur hockey will return to the Boston Garden tomorrow afternoon with the Boston Olympics facing Concordia Hockey Club of Montreal in the feature game of the triple-header being staged by the New England A. A. U. The other two games will bring together the University City Club vs. Concord H. C., and the Amesbury Maple Leafs vs. the Framingham Hockey Club. The first game will start at 1:30 with the feature affair scheduled for 3 o'clock.

The visiting Canadians have a clever "kid line" on which a third member of the Bourcier family plays. Two Bourciers were signed by Canadiens of the National League and are now gaining experience with Pittsburgh in the International League. Concordia finished the Montreal Hockey League season last Saturday in first place.

The Olympics have been showing to advantage in recent practice sessions under the coaching of Eddie Jeremiah, former Dartmouth and professional star. The first line will have Andy Toth in center with Red Mahoney and Jack Harris on the wings. The second line bills Bob Nelson in center, Pete Sanford on right wing and flashy little Jerry O'Neil on left wing.

Popular prices of tickets for Sunday afternoon games are 25 and 40 cents.

Win Thrilling Chute Duel

Wide World

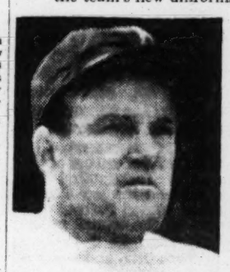
Alan Washbond (Left) and Ivan Brown

Keene Valley (N. Y.) Bobsleighers, Who Captured the First Olympic Gold Medal for the United States in the IVth Winter Games. They Won the Two-Man Title by a Close Margin From Switzerland's Crack Team

Sporting Around the Hub

Red Sox Uniforms Last Word in Diamond Fashion

JOE CRONIN'S rugged band of Red Sox may be the class of the American League in more ways than one this season. Eddie Collins describes the team's new uniforms as the last word in diamond fashion.



Staff Photo

Joe Cronin

The most noticeable change is in the color of the stockings. On the home suits, the upper half of the legwear is blue and the lower part the bright red that is always apparent in the makeup of the Red Sox. The blue and red is broken up by bands of white. Flashy red piping goes down the sides of the pants. The "Red Sox" lettering on the front of the shirts is red, as usual, set off by a background of blue. The numbers on the backs of the shirts are also red, bordered by blue. The caps are the same as last year, blue with a red "B" in front.

The road uniforms are the usual gray. "Boston" stands out on the shirt front in blue lettering with a red background. The piping on the pants is blue. Gray bands break the blue-red combination on the stockings.

Cronin selected the new uniforms, which are being made by A. G. Spalding. They will be ready by the time the club returns from its southern trip, early in April.

Five Red Sox Still Unsigned

Eddie Collins may have some headline "holdout" news within a day or two. Five members of the Red Sox clan are still unsigned and he promised the local scribes early last week that he would reveal their names if signatures were not forthcoming within seven days. Johnny Marcum and Billy Werber are known to be two of the five.

Buck Jordan Signs

Now that Buck Jordan has sent in his signed contract to the Boston Bees, Bill McKechnie's first-base candidates are all in line. Ed Moriarty and Elbie Fletcher signed several days ago.

Connewood Trio Meets Harvard

The hard-riding Connewood polo team meets Harvard in the feature game of the triple-header at the Commonwealth Armory tonight. Dudley Milliken's trio is substituting for the Princeton varsity that was originally scheduled to meet the Crimson, but was forced to cancel the match unexpectedly.

McClintock Scores at Squash

Chester L. McClintock of the University Club dominates the class B squash racquets players of New England by virtue of his victory over A. F. Wadsworth of the Harvard Club on the home courts of the latter. Two years ago McClintock was the class C titleholder.

Here and There

Massachusetts Institute of Technology athletes are busy today . . . The Engineers face the Princeton gym team this afternoon at Walker Memorial gymnasium . . . In another part of the gym, the varsity fencing team meets Norwich University . . . Jay Rick's M. I. T. wrestlers are in New Haven to grapple with Yale, while the rifle team left last night for Annapolis for a match with the United States Military Academy . . . The Harvard Club's squash racquets team has won four out of five points from the Union Boat Club Blues in the first half of the class A play-off at the Harvard Club courts . . . The latest snowstorm didn't even slow up Tommy O'Neil and his help, who are adding the 3500 grandstand seats to Fenway Park . . . Bill McGowan will umpire the Red Sox games in the South.

Events Tonight

Hockey—At Boston Garden, Yale vs. Harvard, 8:30 p. m.

Swimming—Brown at Harvard, 4:15 p. m.; Coast Guard vs. Boston University at Boston Y. M. C. A., 2:30 p. m.; Posse Nissen vs. N. Y. University girls at University Club, 7:30 p. m.

Boxing—Coast Guard at Harvard, 7:30 p. m.

Polo—Connewood vs. Harvard at Commonwealth Armory, 8 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Amateur Hockey—At Boston Garden, Boston Olympics vs. Concordia of Montreal (feature game at 3 p. m.), University C. C. vs. Concord H. C. and Amesbury vs. Framingham, first game, 1:30 p. m.

Professional Hockey—At Boston Garden, Boston Cubs vs. Philadelphia, 8:30 p. m.

Schroeder of Sweden To Play in U. S. Tennis

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—A new nation will be represented in American lawn tennis play at the national indoor championships, to be staged beginning two weeks hence, Feb. 29, on the Seventh Regiment Armory courts. Carl Schroeder of Sweden, who is a typical viking, big and blond, is noted as the leading indoor covered court player of Europe at the present time, having victories over Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Henry Henkel, the German Davis Cup players, as well as Jean Borotra, Jacques, Brugnon, Roderich Menzel, and Christian Boussus, in recent tourneys.

He will arrive on Monday in the Europa, and will practice for the tourney at the Seventh Regiment Armory, to get accustomed to the lighting and courts.

Ketch Caroline Found Safe Off Bahamas

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 15 (AP)—The ketch Caroline, missing entrant in the Miami-Nassau international sailing race, was found safe yesterday following a search by coast guard planes and patrol boats.

Coast guard Amphibian 155 radioed its base here the 37-foot yacht, owned and sailed by Harold Bowen of Grants Mill, R. I., had been located in New Providence Channel, a half mile off one of the low-lying islands in the Bahama group.

Besides Bowen, world traveler and animal trainer, aboard the boat were believed to be his wife and two unidentified crew men.

The Caroline had been unsighted since starting the race Tuesday off Miami Beach. Wind and rain squalls swept New Providence channel and the coast guard took up the search.

Giants Sign Collegian

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Giants yesterday signed John Toncoff, star catcher for the University of Illinois for the 1932, '33 and '34 seasons, in two of which he batted well over .400. Toncoff, of Bulgarian descent, lives at Madison, Ill. He is believed to be the first Bulgarian to get a big league tryout.

Martin Wants Increase

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 15 (AP)—John Leonard "Pepper" Martin, St. Louis Cardinal baseball star, said yesterday he planned to return his 1936 contract unsigned for the third time. Although the terms of his contract have not been announced, it is understood Martin is asking for an increase of from $1000 to $4000 a year.

Chicago Cubs' Salary System Gains Results

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP)—A reputation is next to worthless to the championship Chicago Cubs.

They don't exactly ignore or burn past record books but, under the new basic salary system evolved by Owner Phil K. Wrigley, they are about as interested in past performances as they are in last week's sport pages. It's cash and carry with the Cubs. The athletes get paid by the piece work when they do it.

Charles Drake, official voice for Owner Wrigley, explained the Cub basic salary system as he reported that every Cub had signed his 1936 contract with the exception of Augie Galan, the young outfielder who was one of the big reasons for the team's pennant dash last fall. Galan, predicted Drake, will sign as soon as he thoroughly understands the payoff system.

"Past reputations don't mean anything, so why should ball players get paid according to them?" asked Drake. "Our theory is that if a ball player has a great year he should be rewarded that same year, not the next. If he had a bad year, he shouldn't get so much.

"This is how the Cub basic salary system works. A player is signed, say for $8000. That figure represents his basic or minimum salary even if he isn't worth a nickel to the club. Suppose he is going great. All right, his pay is increased during the period of his streak. If he keeps on going, he'll get another boost. Then while he slumps, his pay is cut again, but never below the $8000. He may even be raised before the season starts if his work in spring training indicates he is going strong. We almost floored two of our players last spring by giving them a raise on their first pay check."

Drake revealed that every player except one received from one to three boosts in pay over their contracted salaries last season. Galan, he said, received three and held them to the finish of the victorious campaign. With a chuckle, Drake also disclosed that Chuck Klein, rated as the team's biggest disappointment, got one big boost last season.

"We called Chuck in the office and he almost fell down when we told him his play during a stretch of June had warranted him a pay boost," grinned Drake.

"And," he sighed, "how many times we have wished that we had used the system in 1934. We had some of the highest salaried players in the game, but they loafed away their chances. We would have done much better if we could have spurred them on through the pay check."

Former Olympic Champions As Guests of Future Games

By Walinger

Grace and Ease of Hal Osbourne

Harold M. Osborne, 1934 Olympic high jump champion, who is still competing in meets, and at present a resident of Philadelphia, comes forth with a suggestion that seems worthy of consideration. He is advocating a move whereby all former Olympic champions be invited to attend each ensuing chapter of games to be held. It is possible that the matter will be brought to the attention of the International Olympic Committee. The expense in honor of former champions would be carried by the nation entertaining the games. Osborne is one of the greatest athletes of the United States in the modern age. He came into national prominence as an athlete while attending the University of Illinois and since then has gone on to several national championships and records. While he specialized in the high jump he was a diversified athlete and in the same year he won the Olympic high jump title he added the Olympic decathlon honors as well. He still holds the Olympic high jump record of 6ft. 6in.

Army-Navy Game Wanted by West

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Opposition to playing Army-Navy football games in the East every year developed in Congress again yesterday with Representative Cochran (D), Missouri, urging that westerners be given a look at the annual spectacle.

During a discussion of the Army appropriation bill, Cochran said members from other sections should make an effort to have the game played outside the East.

Asserting the Military Academy paid the University of Pennsylvania $25,000 and sold the latter 9600 seats for the use of Franklin Field last November, Cochran offered to guarantee a playing field in St. Louis at no cost.

All citizens pay taxes to maintain the academies, he said, but "when it comes to playing the annual football game . . . it seems the superintendents cannot get beyond a few miles of the Atlantic coast."

M. C. C. Tourists Win

TOTORUA, N. Z., Feb. 15 (AP)—The Marylebone Cricket Club's touring team defeated Bay of Plenty today by nine wickets in a one-day match. After dismissing the home team for 99, the tourists passed that total for the loss of one wicket and went on to score 291 for six wickets when stumps were drawn.

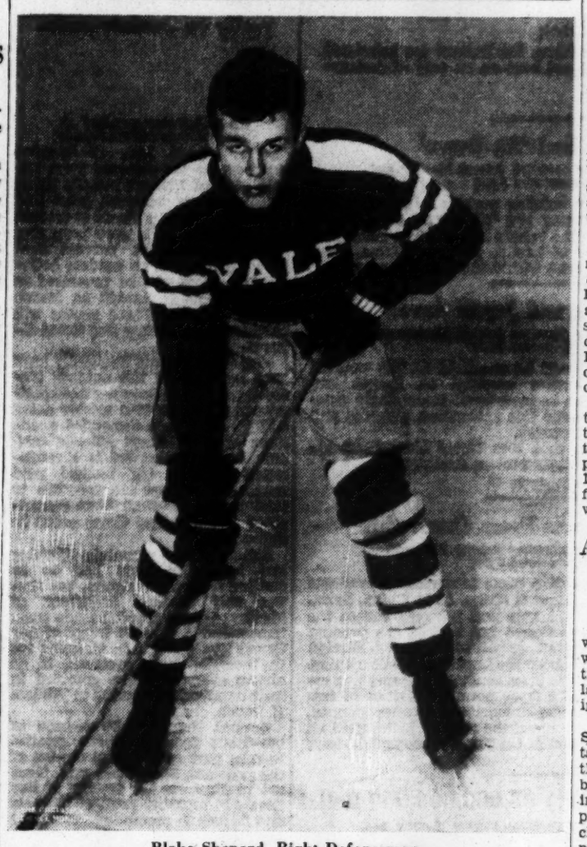
Worcester Rollers Win

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 15 (AP)—Worcester defeated New Haven, 7—4, last night at the Music Hall in one of a series of National Roller Hockey League games. K. Bovi and Davies scored consistently for the visitors, while W. Bovi and Miller made tallies for New Haven.

Norfolk Carnival Postponed

NORFOLK, Conn., Feb. 15 (AP)—The Norfolk Winter Sports Association has postponed its annual two-day ski carnival, due to the absence of three members of the club who are competing in the Olympics.

Ready for Crimson Onslaught Tonight



Blake Shepard, Right Defenseman

To Pair With Either Ed Pillsbury or Lyndon Wilson on Eli Defense Against Harvard in the Series Opener at the Boston Garden

Harvard Favored Slightly Against Eli Six Tonight

Lineup at the Garden Tonight

Harvard		Yale
Moseley, lw		rw, Mills
Ford, c		c, Moore
Carr, rw		lw, Badger
Brown, ld		rd, Shepard
J. Roberts, rd		ld, Pillsbury
Emerson, g		g, Stockhausen

Harvard Alternates—Hicks, Allen, G. Roberts, Mechem, Cutter, Hovenanian, Dewey, Hallowell, Waldinger. Yale Alternates—Cooke, Childs, Gagarin, Middleton, Cocroft, Nagel, Wilson, Robinson, Knowles, Pearce.

Harvard's varsity hockey team will skate out onto the ice at the Boston Garden tonight a slight favorite over a determined Yale six. The Crimson horde expects to continue its dazzling attack against the Blue and get the jump in the series which will resume at New Haven on March 7.

On the other hand, the Yales are more or less a "dark horse" in this series. They delight in upsetting all pre-game predictions, and it would not be surprising if they did just that trick tonight. However, when these two traditional rivals get together anything can happen.

The two boys to watch tonight will be the individual playing of Captain Moseley of Harvard and Captain Mills of Yale. They are the two outstanding scorers on their respective squads, and both are clever stick handlers.

Against Dartmouth the strong play of Harvard's first and second-line center ice men, George Ford and George Roberts, was responsible for eight of the Crimson goals. Tonight they will center the same lines. Ford will have Moseley at left wing and Louis Carr at right wing.

Bingham's Report Advocates Early Football Practice

Harvard football prospects should gain a decided impetus should the rule against early practice adopted in the Big Three be dropped in favor of permitting the starting of practice to coincide with that of major opponents. This proposal has been made by William J. Bingham, athletic director of Harvard, in his annual report to the president of the university.

The late practice rule incorporated in the "Presidents' Agreement" was formed and adopted by the heads of Harvard, Yale and Princeton back in 1922 and has been a particular "bone of contention" since. With practically all other opponents on the schedules of the Big Three beginning practice from one to four weeks ahead, the handicap has been noticeable.

He does not advocate abolishing the entire agreement and stresses that which relates to the late practice only. The present rule prohibits practice by these three before Sept. 15. The main portions referring to financial and eligibility regulations were to be retained.

American Women's Squash Team Sails

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Six women squash racquets players who will defend the Wolfe-Noel Cup in the international matches in England next month, sailed last night in the Berengaria.

The were led by Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, nonplaying captain, who expressed confidence that the team would bring the cup back when it returned. The team included Anne Page of Philadelphia, newly crowned national champion; Cecile Bowes, Philadelphia, Ruth Drury, Boston, Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Rye, N. Y., and Mrs. Rogers Dunn of New York.

By a Staff Correspondent

Just before sailing to England this week, Mrs. Lamme and Anne Page won the United States women's doubles squash racquets championship, which was left undefended by the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke and Mrs. Ian McKechnie of England.

Mrs. Lamme and Miss Page teamed to defeat Eileen Beresford and Mrs. Herbert H. Lancaster, 15—13, 15—13, 18—17. The championship was held at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Notre Dame Wins, 38 to 27

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Notre Dame students have demonstrated to the sports fans of New York that they play basketball about as well as they do football. Before more than 18,000 persons that jammed Madison Square Garden last night they showed complete superiority over the highly touted basketeers of New York University, winning by a score of 38 to 27. The Violets went ahead on a field goal and foul shot at the beginning of the game, but Notre Dame came back fast, sifting in through the New Yorkers' defense to run up a lead of 25 to 13 at the end of the half.

Heavy Schedule Faced By Minor League Sixes

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	19	2	13	123	98	40
London	18	2	14	87	87	38
Buffalo	16	5	12	79	79	37
Rochester	10	1	20	77	90	21

Western Division

Detroit	18	3	14	102	81	39
Cleveland	16	2	16	100	115	34
Windsor	12	8	13	78	77	32
Pittsburgh	12	1	19	94	121	25

Result Feb. 14

Buffalo 2, Windsor 2 (overtime).

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—A heavy week-end schedule faced the International Hockey League's clubs today with a possible change in the stand hinging upon almost every game.

Buffalo's Bisons failed to regain their tie with London for second place in the league's eastern division last night when they played a 2—2 tie with the Windsor Bulldogs at Windsor, but they came close enough to make both London's Tecumsehs and the Syracuse Stars do a little shaking in their shoes.

Today's standing found London two points and Buffalo three behind the Syracuse team in the eastern group. The Detroit Olympics had a five-point margin over the Cleveland Falcons and six over Windsor but even those leads weren't big enough to induce any feeling of security.

London has two games scheduled for the week end, playing at Buffalo tonight and Syracuse tomorrow, and victories in both would give the Tecs at least a tie for the lead and possibly an exclusive hold on first place. Syracuse gets a chance to protect its position tonight by playing the Falcons at Cleveland.

Detroit and Pittsburgh also are slated for double duty. This seems to indicate there will be no change in the western division standing. The Olympics should be able to beat both the Rochester Cardinals tonight and Pittsburgh's Shamrocks Sunday, but if they should falter once, Cleveland has only the one game and cannot catch up.

Windsor, however, could overhaul the Falcons by beating Pittsburgh tonight, if Cleveland should lose to Syracuse. That appears a more likely change as the Bulldogs haven't been beaten in their last four starts, while Cleveland has lost four games in a row and eight of its last 11 starts.

Paul Dean a Holdout

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 15 (AP)—Paul (Daffy) Dean, other half of the St. Louis Cardinals' great pitching combination, has returned an unsigned contract to President Sam Breadon and threatens to go in for golf and farming unless he receives proper terms. The younger brother of Jerome (Dizzy) Dean did not disclose how much more money he thought he was worth, but insisted it would represent a substantial increase over last year's reported salary of $12,500.

Bordagaray Well Pleased

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announced the receipt of the signed contract of Stanley (Frenchy) Bordagaray, regular center fielder last season, today. With it he sent word he was "well pleased" with the terms offered.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
Tomorrow Eve., at 8
RICHARD CROOKS
EDITH MASON
James R. Houghton
Handel and Haydn Society
Dr. Thompson Stone, Cond.
ALL-WAGNER PROGRAM
Tickets $1 to $3—tax included
Seats On Sale at Symphony Hall

SHUBERT— Mat. Today 2:20 Tonight at 8:20
WILLIAM GILLETTE
and an ALL-STAR CAST in
3 WISE FOOLS
By AUSTIN STRONG
Evgs. 55c to 2.75. Mats. 55c to 2.20. Tax Inc.

JOHN CRAIG'S COPLEY theatre
GHOST TRAIN
with
MARY YOUNG
CIRCLE 6910. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Today 2:30
"Laughs, shivers chase each other"—Globe
Prices 35c to $2.20, including tax
Balcony Special—25c

STATE loews ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
Held Over Second Week
JEANETTE MacDONALD
NELSON EDDY
"ROSE MARIE"

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Continuous Performances
Starting 9:30 A. M.
Popular Prices
Charlie Chaplin
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"The audience goes into periodic states of helpless laughter"
E. C. SHERBURNE in The Christian Science Monitor

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COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Wellesley Hills
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
Feb. 17-22, 2:30 and 8:30
All Seats Reserved Tel. Wel. 0971

NEW YORK, N. Y.
Max Gordon presents
PRIDE and PREJUDICE
by Helen Jerome
based on Jane Austen's Novel
with ADRIANNE ALLEN, LUCILE WATSON, COLIN KEITH-JOHNSTON, PERCY WARAM.
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45 St., West of Broadway.
Evgs., 8:40. Mats., THURS. and SAT., 2:40.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

The Sign of Good Food
Cafe de Paris
Regular Dinners . . . 45c-55c-75c
Regular Luncheons . . . 40c-45c-65c
Sundays, Noon to 10 P. M. . . . 55c-65c-75c
299 Harvard Street, Brookline
165 Massachusetts Avenue, Near Boylston, Boston

GEORGIAN
Soup or Cocktail
Choice of Five Entrees
Salad Dessert
Rolls and Butter Coffee
45c
142 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., Boston
252 HUNTINGTON AVE., Boston

The ENGLISH TEA ROOM
31 Newbury Street near Berkeley
Delicious Food Quiet Atmosphere
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BLUE SHIP TEA ROOMS
Upstairs — Tip End of T Wharf
Tasty food the whole year through
Is ready for you at the old Ship Blue.
While waves roll high and seagulls wheel
Our good ship rides on an even keel.
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Ample parking space on T Wharf

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Formal or Informal
Whichever your mode of dress, you will feel at home in this atmosphere of quiet charm.
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Longwood Towers
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FRAMINGHAM CR., MASS.
OPEN ALL YEAR
Dine delightfully in a colonial atmosphere
Seiler's 1812 House
Framingham Centre
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Hayden's
Luncheons, 11-3 Dinners, 5-8:30
35c up 55c up
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SPECIAL SUPPERS
30c—40c—50c

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Jane Dawes
146 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 50c. — 75c.
DINNER $1.00 — $1.25

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ATLANTA, GA.
The Green Tree Tea Room
NO LIQUOR
Dinner 55c-65c-80c
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ATLANTA

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA
THE GRAND
83 HINDLEY STREET
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—D R
Also Excellent Board and Residence

A Riverside Village

THE village lies in a valley so sheltered that the winds seem to have forgotten it. A river runs through on its way to the English Channel, and the river is the village in the way that the sea is England. You can never think of one without the other.

An ancient gray bridge spans the stream and forms the heart of the main street. Its stonework is patterned with lichens, its five arches are as satisfying in their proportions, in their own way, as the Forth Bridge. A broad sheet of silver water, slipping seaward, swirls round the strong buttresses in purposeful haste, and glides below the center of the arches in dimpled tranquillity.

Dark weed-grown depths alternate with golden gravel shallows. Flecked trout dart among the shadows, or loiter, nose upstream, a barely perceptible flicker, as they keep station, their only sign of life.

* * *

IN MIDSTREAM, OPPOSITE the bridge, lies a little diamond-shaped island. It is fringed with rushes and watermint, and overgrown with young willows whose slender leaves veil their branches with the sheen of a delicate gray-green mist.

Two moorhens scutter across the stream from island to riverbank, black necks outstretched, wings fluttering upward, their red legs trailing and scattering the water in two sparkling showers of spray like miniature bow-waves. Their clucking, choking cry echoes plaintively over the water, in fretful protest against disturbance. A water-rat swims diagonally across the current, his small dark head just discernible against the ripples, a little V-shaped wake spreading fanwise and silver-rimmed behind him.

The reeds rustle dryly, swaying uneasily in light airs and currents that nothing else seems to feel; nodding, restless, they are surely the gossips of the island and riverbanks, ever handing on portentous communications about nothing in particular, shaking the willowherb and wild forget-me-not with half-forgotten tales of salmon and mayfly, of dabchick and kingfisher. Long sprays of waterweed thrust up from the river bed to float below the surface of the stream, flaunting their waving fronds in the pale autumn sunlight.

* * *

HIGH-HEDGED GARDENS lead down to the water's edge, from the backs of friendly-looking old houses, where rickety landing-stages jut out from turf as green as Ireland. Farther downstream, gardens give place to placid water-meadows, whose boundaries are thick hedgerows of hawthorn or narrow dikes where teazles grow and bullfinches love to feed.

Behind the meadows, hanging like a curtain of rich tapestry from sky to marshland, woods of beech and oak and birch flame in the russet and gold of autumn's stitching, framed in black and indigo of yew and pine. In the foreground, a mill stands out in white relief on a site where a mill-wheel turned when the Normans came. From sluicegates and weir a sound of sucking, rushing water comes faintly, mingled with the soothing murmur of the grinding of corn, with the throb and hum of a great water-wheel that turns with the rhythm of a more leisurely age. The air is heavy with the smell of flour dust and damp weed and the sweet tang of crushed river-mint.

* * *

THE VILLAGE STREET straggles over the stone bridge and up a little hill between houses of mellowed brick. Steps lead up, or down, into these buildings, which turn their face or back to the street with pleasing impartiality. Above the tangle of steep tiled roofs, that have grown old so gracefully, the village hall rears its small pompous clock tower. Its solemn chimes ring out every quarter hour deliberately, regretfully, the fourth note not quite true, but made to sound kindlier by distance over the tolerant water.

A great gray church looks across the meadows. Square-towered and stalwart, it has seen eight centuries pass. It is a place of enduring strength and pervading peace, where weathered stone and blackened oak unite in a glory of form and spacing, joyously as the bells in the old tower, in unceasing songs of praise.

PHELPS REYNOLDS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by F. Aszmann, Budapest

A HORSE-HERD OF THE PUSZTA, HUNGARY

ON THE great plain of Hungary one still finds the Csikós, the horse-herd of the Hortobágy, the strangely aloof and fearless product of open spaces, of wild winds and isolation. Ten centuries ago his ancestors, the first Magyars, made their way into the plain, a race of fighting nomads, trusting in their swords and in the speed of their horses. There were definite class distinctions among those early wanderers, and he who stood highest in the social order was the Csikós. To him was given the care of great troops of horses, creatures as wild as the weather, and to him was imparted the secret of driving the terrified beasts when the storm overtook the plains.

In the brilliant sunlight, the Csikós stands today outside his straw hut, his blue eyes searching the horizon for the line of fine clouds that preface a storm. Then, hastily fixing the saddle, he rounds up the mob of horses, guiding them with a flick of his long-lashed karikás. The dust in the wake of the galloping hoofs is blinding; but, should a rebel break away, out comes the lasso, spins round in circles, hisses through the air and, coiling about the creature's neck, draws it back to its place again.

When the storm has passed, the hot air of the unbroken plain quivers over the ground, and the blue sky turns to a strangely beautiful green, then to purple as the light fades into night.

Unlike the Hungarian shepherd who moves with his flock over the distances in a cloak of sheepskin, the Csikós wears a *szur*, a cloak made of a kind of thick white felt, reaching to the ankles. It has wide sleeves; but the peasant never puts his arms into them, for the good reason that the ends are sewn up in order that they may be used as pockets. The decorative art of the Hungarian shows to full advantage on the white background, the embroidery usually being worked in red or black braid. Whereas the everyday garment is only slightly ornamented, the one worn on special occasions is rich in design, and greatly treasured, some cloaks having been in the same families for many generations. The immense square collar, falling into two panels down the front, gives a definitely ecclesiastical appearance to the cloak and hardly fits in with the cowboy character of the wearer.

Provision and Reception

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS commonly recognized that our mental condition has a great deal to do with our success. The salesman, clerk, and professional man are aware that hopefulness and good will are aids in securing business contacts, while the opposite mental states tend to bring about unfavorable conditions. Christian Science, however, goes much deeper than that, for it establishes a scientific understanding of real being to be demonstrated by the individual who faithfully follows its behests. This enlightened consciousness enables one to succeed in all honest endeavors through reliance upon divine power and intelligence.

Christ Jesus admonished (Mark 11:24), "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." In other words, he stated clearly that there must be spiritual receptivity on the part of an individual who would realize the aid and provision which are naturally and unceasingly bestowed on the real man by God, infinite Soul. Of course, the things which we desire when we pray, and which Jesus said we should receive, must of necessity be good things, for he never regarded evil as real either as cause or as effect. He stated unequivocally that all good things are possible to us; that we have a legitimate right to succeed in every good undertaking; that health is ours by divine right; and that real intelligence and power are derived from the divine Mind and are omnipresent and omniscient. The true, scientific mental attitude is much more than one of mere optimism, for it includes an exact apprehension of the fundamental cause and laws underlying all true being.

Christian Science teaches that God is the only creator; that everything He creates is good; and that, therefore, everything real is good. Man, reflecting eternal Love, is a spiritual idea, not a material concept, and has no existence apart from infinite Principle. The divine Mind that made man provides everything essential to his sustenance and harmony. On page 530 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "In divine Science, man is sustained by God, the divine Principle of being." These truths, understood, counteract the erring testimony of the physical senses. Man, our true self, is not material and mortal, he is spiritual and immortal. Moreover, we find that when we hold our thought in line with immortal Truth and Love we receive intelligence and strength from Spirit.

A little child is naturally receptive of good. The child readily believes good to be true and possible. This shows that evil and wrong are the results of erring education, which nothing but spiritual enlightenment can correct. Since the tenor of our thought is such an important factor in our daily provision, it is necessary that we consciously and perpetually strive to grasp the inexhaustible ideas and resources of infinite Mind. In this way Christian Science bids us demonstrate true selfhood in our human experience. The more spiritual enlightenment and the less faith in materiality we have, the more receptive we are to spiritual facts and their power.

Our Master taught that "every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened" (Matthew 7:8). All of these conditions require initiative and receptiveness on our part. Jesus showed that God is giving all good unto His children. If we are not experiencing good, there is some lack, not of God's provision, but of our receptiveness. We must knock at the door of humility with childlikeness, gladness; for through this portal we have access to true abundance. Whatever elevates our thought to the contemplation of Godlikeness, benefits and blesses us, while material contemplation darkens rather than enlightens.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 3): "Are we really grateful for the good already received? Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more." On a bright and sunny day it would be vain to enter a room, pull down the shades, and then pray that the sunlight might enter into the darkened room. All we need to do is to raise the shades and the sun, already shining, lightens the room. Likewise, it is vain to entomb ourselves in dark, material thoughts, and then pray to God to recognize our plight and destroy our suffering. All we need to do is to raise the mental shades, let go the fearful material thinking, disagree with erring suggestions until we put them to flight, turn wholeheartedly to God, in spiritual faith and reasoning, and lo! the all-knowing, all-acting Mind, already producing harmony, enlightens our consciousness with divine ideas of peace, order, joy, and abundance. Eternal Principle knows no discord, no suffering, no lack. For this reason discords do not actually exist. Our awakening to this fact prepares us to receive the inexhaustible provisions of the loving Father-Mother God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Ressources et Réception

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA PLUPART des hommes reconnaissent que leur succès dépend beaucoup de leur état d'esprit. Le vendeur, l'employé, celui qui exerce une profession quelconque, tous se rendent compte que l'espoir, la confiance et la bonne volonté favorisent les relations commerciales, mais que les qualités mentales opposées tendent à produire des conditions défavorables. Cependant la Science Chrétienne va plus loin, plus profond: elle établit une compréhension scientifique de l'être réel que peuvent démontrer ceux qui obéissent fidèlement à ses injonctions. Grâce à cette conscience éclairée, le disciple qui s'appuie sur l'intelligence et le pouvoir divins verra tôt ou tard ses loyaux efforts couronnés de succès.

Le Christ Jésus a dit (Marc 11:24): "Tout ce que vous demanderez en priant, croyez que vous l'avez obtenu et cela vous sera accordé." Cette exhortation montre bien que la réceptivité spirituelle est nécessaire pour qui veut réaliser l'aide et les ressources accordées naturellement et sans cesse à l'homme réel par Dieu, l'Ame infinie. Sans doute ce que nous demandons en priant, ce qui d'après Jésus nous sera accordé, doit nécessairement être bon, car le Maître ne tint jamais le mal pour réel, soit comme cause soit comme effet. Il indiqua nettement que toutes bonnes choses sont possibles pour le disciple; que nous avons le droit de réussir lorsque nos entreprises sont louables; que la santé est nôtre de droit divin; que l'intelligence et la puissance réelles proviennent de l'Entendement divin et sont omniprésentes, omniscientes. L'attitude mentale scientifique et vraie surpasse de beaucoup l'optimisme superficiel, car elle implique une compréhension exacte de la cause et des lois fondamentales sur lesquelles repose l'être véritable.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que Dieu est le seul créateur; que tout ce qu'Il crée est bon; qu'en conséquence, toutes choses réelles sont également bonnes. Reflétant l'Amour éternel, l'homme est non pas un concept matériel mais une idée spirituelle; il n'a pas d'existence en dehors du Principe infini. L'Entendement divin qui a créé l'homme lui fournit tout ce qui est nécessaire à son existence harmonieuse. A la page 530 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "Dans la Science divine, c'est Dieu, le Principe divin de l'être, qui sustente l'homme." Lorsqu'on les comprend, ces vérités neutralisent le témoignage erroné des sens physiques. L'homme—notre vrai moi—n'est ni matériel ni mortel, mais spirituel et immortel. De plus, nous constatons que lorsque nos pensées s'attachent à la Vérité et à l'Amour immortels, nous recevons l'intelligence et la force que donne l'Esprit.

Le petit enfant est naturellement réceptif à l'égard du bien. Il n'a pas de peine à croire que le bien est vrai ou possible. Donc le mal ou l'injustice sont en grande partie les fruits d'une éducation mal comprise et ne peuvent être corrigés que par les lumières spirituelles. Puisque le caractère de nos pensées influe à tel point sur nos ressources quotidiennes, il faut que nous nous efforcions consciemment et sans cesse de saisir les idées et les ressources inépuisables de l'Entendement infini. Ainsi la Science Chrétienne nous invite à démontrer dans les circonstances présentes notre individualité véritable. Dans la mesure où nous sommes spirituellement éclairés et où nous refusons de mettre notre confiance dans la matérialité, nous sommes réceptifs à l'égard des faits spirituels et de leur pouvoir.

D'après les enseignements du Maître, "quiconque demande, reçoit; qui cherche, trouve; et l'on ouvrira à celui qui frappe" (Matthieu 7:8). Toutes ces conditions exigent de notre part l'esprit d'initiative et la réceptivité. Jésus montra que Dieu donne à Ses enfants tout ce qui est bon. Si le bien nous fait défaut, cela dénote une lacune non pas dans la providence de Dieu, mais dans notre réceptivité. Nous devrions frapper à la porte de l'humilité avec joie et comme le ferait un enfant, car c'est par là qu'il faut passer pour avoir accès à l'abondance véritable. Tout ce qui élève notre pensée jusqu'à la contemplation des qualités divines nous fait du bien, tandis que les vues matérielles obscurciraient plutôt qu'elles n'éclaireraient notre conscience.

Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 3): "Sommes-nous réellement reconnaissants pour le bien déjà reçu? Alors nous mettrons à profit les bienfaits que nous avons, et ainsi nous serons qualifiés pour en recevoir davantage." Si par un beau jour de soleil, nous entrons dans notre chambre et en baissons les stores, il serait oiseux de prier pour que le soleil entre dans la pièce obscurcie. Nous n'avons qu'à lever les stores, et le soleil qui n'a pas cessé de briller répandra sa lumière dans notre chambre. De même, nous ensevelir dans les sombres pensées matérielles, puis implorer Dieu de reconnaître notre détresse et de détruire nos souffrances, serait chose vaine. Il nous faut mentalement lever les stores—abandonner le penser matériel craintif, contredire les suggestions erronées jusqu'à ce qu'elles prennent la fuite, nous tourner sans réserve vers Dieu par la foi et le raisonnement spirituels; nous constaterons alors que l'Entendement qui sait tout, qui agit universellement et produit déjà l'harmonie, vient éclairer notre conscience par des idées divines telles que la paix, l'ordre, la joie et l'abondance. Pour le Principe éternel, l'inharmonie, la souffrance et la pénurie sont choses inconnues. Aussi les inharmonies n'existent-elles pas en réalité. Si nous nous éveillons à ce fait, nous pourrons recevoir les dons inépuisables de notre tendre Père-Mère Dieu.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

"The Freeman Has Joy in His Work"

LEISURE has become a problem. Formerly people who made things had very little leisure. Even today we have not organized things so that leisure time is equally distributed. We still have the idea that a man who is "in work" should work all day and that those who are "out of work" should do nothing at all; nothing that is to say which could be of any use; nothing which would compete with the product of the factory. Or if he makes such things he certainly must not sell them. But while the factory hand is either working all day or else not working at all, we still have the people we call artists, the only remaining specimens of the kind of workmen who existed before the industrial revolution. But there is no problem of leisure for the artist.

Now the problem of leisure consists chiefly in this: That whereas in former times such culture as men attained was the product of their working life, now culture, if it is to be attained at all, is a product of leisure. Hitherto the necessities of life, the making of things necessary has been man's chief means to culture. Food, clothing and shelter, the making of food, the making of clothes, the building of houses, both private and public, were the means to culture. That is to say that the doing of those necessary works called forth the creative and contemplative faculties of men. However humble the work might be it was a product of the imagination. . . .

Leisure is not a problem because people are not good enough to use it properly. There is no reason to think that the millions of factory hands are less well-behaved, less docile than the thousands of dividend-holders who revel on the Riviera or at Torquay or Bangor. It is possible that their habits of obedience in the factory will have developed their consciences. They are well-disciplined morally, if not intellectually. The problem of leisure is not a moral problem. It is an intellectual problem. A problem of what to do that is worth doing. . . .

Of course I don't mean, by "leisure time work," such things as working in the kitchen garden or allotment, or repapering the spare bedroom. Working in an allotment is supplementary to wages, and repapering the spare room is reducing the rent, and both things are part of earning one's living. By "leisure time" work I mean those things men do which are not supplementary to earning a living—things which have no economic significance. I mean those things which men do for the sake of culture, because the work they do to earn their livings is no longer cultural. That is the problem of leisure.

It is a political problem. It is the problem of freedom and slavery. For the freeman does what he wishes when he is at work—but the slave, when he is working, does what he is compelled to do. And the slave is only happy when he is not working—but the freeman, as it says in the Book of Ecclesiastes, "has joy in his work and this is his portion."—ERIC GILL, in "Work and Leisure." (London: Faber.)

Storming the Temple of Karnak

ACROSS the Nile once more, our little craft snubbed into the mud flats and I jumped out. The wide flood plain we had traversed was a pale green under the declining rays of the sun. Where had stood Thebes of the Hundred Gates, brazen and dominant, only a few plowmen belabored their odd teams into final efforts of the day. I sighed for the sadness of such mighty fate, and walked slowly along the river bank in the clear light that suffused through the air like old yellow wine and bathed the lines of sentinel palms. Almost before I knew it the mighty bulk of Karnak was before me. I had brought up at the ancient stone jetty, which had been the landing-place for the temples. From it the pylons, pillars and breached walls were in glorious silhouette against the burning horizon. Streams of fiery glow shone through the shattered sanctuaries and colossal capitals, painting with long bars of clear flame the road of triumphal entry between the double rows of ram-headed sphinxes. Here had landed the galleys of state-conquering generals and priestly cortèges—these worn stones had felt their tread—this avenue had witnessed their pomp and pageantry!

Gradually a strange feeling crept over me that I had been here before—that I had sensed somehow in days long written into the ageless tale of Egypt the thrill of this epic ground. With a vividness too sharp for mere fancy I saw the gorgeous spectacle unfold; heard the clarion call of a fanfare of trumpets triple-tongued. Then I remembered—the Metropolitan Opera—waiting behind the wings with a crowd of schoolboy extras in the garb of Egyptian warriors while Martinelli sang the aria, "Ah! Celèste Aïda—". The temple scene—the preliminary ruffle of drums—breathless hush—the first flourishes of the Triumphal March! Again I left the wings and marched in glittering processional behind the golden calves, chariots, and captives—followed in the footsteps of Radames along this scarred way of Thebes. . . .

The monoliths of the great portal rose before me. I paused. The chariots and the prisoners, the garlanded columns and the flower-decked maidens running behind them came to a slow halt. Who was this evil-favored being standing before the gate? He was demanding a ticket of admission—a pass from Radames! The awful truth dawned on me. During our absence in Nubia strange legions had profaned our pantheon. We must storm its walls!

Stalking away from the guardian gate, I picked my way around the corner to the far side of the temple's western pylon, sloping back steeply to the top far above. It was a vengeful Radames who girded himself for the climb—who grasped the jutting stones of the pylon and started upward. . . . Long ages of bracing and reaching up, the whole horizon a few square yards of gray wall, Radames crawled over the top of the topmost cornice and lay panting—on the very crest of the highest pylon of the temple.

As I recovered, I looked about, caught my breath sharply and forgot all about Radames. The orange lantern that was sinking in the western sky suffused soft last rays along the palm-lined Nile, and that patriarchal flood was richly green, with strains of darker pigment like those in virgin oil interweaving a soft and dully gleaming fabric of unearthly batik-work. A violet haze lay over the end of the valley whence the life-giving river flowed, and half concealed the other end where it twisted slowly away out of sight. On the Theban plains the two colossi were meditating in the long shadows of the centuries. The last pink tints were draining from the cliffs against which nestled the dainty files of little square columns in Queen Hatshepset's temple. From the mud villages along the river rose swirls of blue smoke in mazy spirals. Below me, the masses of the temple were silver-plated by a new moon. I thought of Robert Hichens' lines: "Triumph and deathless peace; the bugle call—and silence—these are the notes of Karnak."—ALTON KEITCHUM, in "Follow the Sun." (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Brief Enchantment

What glittering breath took form
To shape this lovely thing,
Blown from the lips of storm,
Beyond conjecturing?

Surely, no artifice
Of winter could alone
Fashion a world like this
For us to look upon.

Under the morning light
This white pavilion stands,
Built in a single night,
But not by living hands.

Walk softly lest we see
This brief enchantment pass,
Lest break the crystal tree,
Lest fall the house of glass!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

Moonlight

I saw the moon
Through tracery
Of winter trees,
Thin pencil lines
Etched black
Against a pearly sky.

I saw the moon
Ride high,
The sleeping fields
Bathed white
In cold moonlight
Through tracery
Of winter trees.

IRENE SAUVAIN

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Listed Stock Quotations

Demand for Steels and Rails Puts Market on Higher Level

Commodity and Money Markets

Trend in Stocks Is Upward After Early Hesitation

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—After a hesitant start, the stock market was given a substantial lift today by a rally in the steels, rails and specialties.

The utilities were fairly steady and the steels and motors slipped a shade in either direction. The coppers continued to reflect yesterday's advance in the domestic price of the red metal. Some of the rails moved higher.

Improvement was exhibited by Northern Pacific, N. Y. Central, American Water Works, North American, Anaconda, Kennecott, U. S. Steel, Commercial Solvents and International Nickel. Slightly lower were Chrysler, General Motors, Bethlehem, General Electric, Douglas and Allied Chemical. Packard advanced slightly on heavy turnover.

At the firm close gains of fractions to a point or more predominated, with a number of issues settling in new high territory for the past several years. Transfers approximated 1,350,000 shares.

Cotton was a trifle heavy and grains narrow. Bonds were steady.

Trade advices indicated merchandising sales have been sharply curtailed in many sections as heavy snows and low temperatures prevented customers from reaching purchasing points.

On the optimistic side, the F. W. Dodge Corporation reported building projects in 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains during January were up 105 per cent over the total for the same month last year.

The agricultural department also estimated a 50 per cent increase in the value of farm livestock, as of Jan. 1, despite the decline in numbers of all types except hogs.

That the public continues automobile-conscious was seen in the announcement of the Commerce Department that reported motorcar financing in December amounted to $154,382,330, the highest since April, last. The aggregate compared with $136,160,556 in November and $37,951,278 in December, 1934.

Rail Bonds in Demand

A stiffening in the majority of the U S Government obligations, and a strong demand for rail loans featured the bond market today.

Among the Federals, Treasury 3¼s of 1944, the 3¼s of 1949 and the 2¾s were up. Treasury 4¼s and the 3¼s of 1943 gave a little ground. Investment circles said the Government market was devoid of fresh influences and that the dollar's small decline was ignored.

Firmness in carrier stocks prompted continued demand for various rail bonds. Alleghany 5s of 1950 were up more than a point. Fractional advances were turned in by Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, New York Central 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Corporate low-yield loans were a little higher, including American Telephone 5s, Great Northern 4½s, National Dairy 5¼s and Union Pacific 4s.

Belgian 7s were up a point. Other foreigns were mixed.

Construction Awards Rise Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—During the last four-day week engineering construction awards totaled $31,445,000, according to Engineering News-Record.

Private awards totaled $6,082,000 and public, $25,363,000, of which $564,000 is federal and $24,799,000, state and municipal. Corresponding values a year ago are: total, $17,-194,000; private, $8,311,000; public, $3,683,000; federal, $2,952,000, and state and municipal, $5,931,000.

Highway awards are slightly higher than last week's five-day volume. They total $5,848,000 for the short week. Other classes of work are lower than last week at the following values: commercial buildings, $1,343,000; industrial buildings, $2,-619,000; public buildings, $10,646,000; bridges, $1,737,000; waterworks, $2,-967,000; sewerage, 1,903,000; earthwork, waterways, etc., $160,000.

Market Opinions

Henry Clews & Co., New York—The immediate outlook for the market is encouraging. We are in a very peculiar situation, there can be no doubt about that, and it is a time to be prepared for almost anything; but, as pointed out several weeks ago, investors are now, and have been for some time past, decidedly stock-minded and there is still a large amount of capital available for stock purposes. Thus far whenever the market shows signs of becoming a bit tired and selling makes its appearance, offerings are quite easily absorbed.

W. A. Nash & Co., Boston—The advance in stocks has not been spectacular, but has, on the other hand, been quite steady. Volume has been reasonably active, and the outlook, in our opinion, continues favorable for the stocks of soundly situated concerns. There is a reasonable basis for belief that first-quarter earnings will show up favorably with those of the first quarter of 1935, and it is our feeling that investors should have funds represented currently in favorably situated common stocks.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston—With a warning to speculators to avoid becoming over-extended during the present admittedly more speculative phase of the stock market, the Hornblower & Weeks daily letter states that "there remains nothing else to do but follow and stay with the trend as long as it points upward." Copper stocks, and Anaconda in particular, were noted as "behind the market" both from a technical standpoint and because "the much discussed increase in the price of domestic copper is nearer at hand than most people suspect."

Hide Futures

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Raw hide futures closed dull, 8 to 9 lower.

	High	Low	Last
March	11.30	11.28	11.28
June	11.65	11.65	11.61b
Sept	12.00	11.96	11.96

b-Sales 20,000 pounds.
b-Bid.

Best & Co. 1935 Earnings Up

NEW YORK—Best & Company, in a preliminary report for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1936, show a net profit of $1,133,-963 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after 6 per cent preferred dividends, to $3.73 a share on 300,000 shares of common, compared with $953,448, or $3.14 in 1934.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Feb.15	Last Feb.14
			—D—				
9¼	8½	.30¶	Davega St	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
75¼	52	..	Deere & Co	71½	71	71	71¾
25¼	22	.60¶	Deisel W G Co	23	22⅞	23	23
49¼	36¾	..	Del & Hudson	48½	48	48½	47½
19½	15¾	..	Del Lack & W	19	18½	18½	18⅝
9¾	4⅜	..	Denver R G pf (h)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
49⅜	42	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	50¼	49¾	50¼	49⅞
34⅝	29¼	..	Distillers Cp Seag	30	29⅝	29¾	29⅞
40½	37¼	1½¶	Diamond Match	38	38	38	38
41¾	38	1½¶	Diamond M pf	39½	39¼	39½	39½
52¾	41½	2¶	Dome Mines	49⅜	49	49⅜	48¾
11⅞	8¾	..	Dominion Stores	11⅞	11	11	..
75¼	50⅜	.75e	Douglas A	73¼	72¼	72⅝	73½
31¾	29	1½e	Dresser A	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	..
148⅞	138	3.60	du Pont de Nem	148	148	148	148
			—E—				
9⅞	7¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	9½	9¼	9¼	9
163½	156½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	158½	158½	158½	157¼
31⅜	28½	1¶	Eaton Mfg	31¼	30	31	30¼
9¼	7⅞	..	Eitzingon Schild	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
42¼	36½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	43⅝	41⅞	42¾	42
17⅜	13⅜	..	Elec Boat	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15⅜
7½	6½	.24e	Elec & Mus Ind	7¼	6⅞	7	7
11¼	6⅜	..	Elec Pow & Lt	10¼	10	10¼	10½
49⅜	29½	..	El2Pw&L 6% pf	44	43½	43½	44
52½	32¾	..	Elec Pow & L pf	48½	46	48½	47¾
55¼	52	2¶	Elec Sto Battery	53	52⅝	52¾	52⅝
1⅝	½	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3	1½	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	3	2¾	3	2¾
69	62½	3	Endicott Johnson	68	68	68	..
134	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	129	129	129	128
7¼	6	..	Equitable Of2Blg	7	7	7	6⅞
15¾	11⅝	..	Erie RR	15⅝	15¼	15½	15½
27⅜	16⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	27	26½	26⅝	27
18¾	11¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	19	18¾	18⅝	18¾
15	12	.80	Eureka Vacuum	14¼	14	14	14
40⅞	33¾	1	Evans Products	34¼	34	34¼	34¼
			—F—				
49	34¾	..	Fairbanks Morse	48½	48⅛	48½	48⅛
23⅞	19¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	22½	22⅛	22½	22¼
97	84	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	..
71	60	..	Fed Min & Sm	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	..
90	79⅞	..	Med M & S pf	92	92	92	..
9⅞	7⅜	.20e	Fed Motor Tr	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½
5⅜	4¼	..	Fed Screw W	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	5
4½	2½	..	Fed Water Serv	..	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
49¼	42	1.20¶	Fidelity Phe F In	49¼	49¼	49¼	48¾
33⅜	24⅞	1.20	Firestone T&R	32⅜	32	32¼	32⅜
48¼	44	2½	First Nat Stores	45⅞	45	45⅞	45½
29½	28½	1¶	Florsheim Shoe A	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
6½	4⅛	..	Follansbee B (h)	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
40¼	37¼	..	Food Mach New	38¼	37⅜	37¾	37¾
38¼	27	..	Foster-Wheeler	37	36¾	37	36¾
125	111	..	Foster-Wheel pf	126	124½	126	122
38	33½	.75b	Fourth Nat Inv	36	36	36	36
35⅝	28½	1	Freeport Texas	34	34	34	34¼
71¾	47⅝	..	Fuller pr pf	73	72	73	73
52½	35	..	Fuller 2pf	51	51	51	50
			—G—				
6½	3¾	..	Gabriel Snub A	5⅜	5¼	5¼	..
18¼	12	..	Gamewell	17⅝	17	17⅛	16½
101½	97	6	Gen Am In pf ww	101	101	101	100⅞
12¼	10¼	..	Gen Am Inv	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	12
63	47⅛	1¾	Gen Am Trans	58½	58½	58½	58¾
34¾	22	.25e	Gen Asphalt	33	32¾	32¾	33¼
14⅜	12¼	.60	Gen Baking	12½	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
11¾	9¼	..	Gen Bronze	10½	10½	10½	10½
15⅜	13¾	..	Gen Cable	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13¾
23¾	17¼	..	Gen Cable A	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅝
95	70½	..	Gen Cable pf	94	93½	94	93½
58½	55½	4¶	Gen Cigar	56	56	56	56
41½	36⅛	.80	Gen Electric	41	40¾	41	41⅛
36⅞	33¾	1.80	Gen Foods	33¾	33⅜	33⅝	33¾
4¾	3⅛	..	Gen Gas & E A	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛
48	14	..	Gen G & E cv pf	41	40	40	42
7 0½	64	3	Gen Mills	64¾	64¾	64¾	64⅜
120½	117½	6	Gen Mills pf	120½	119	119	..
60¾	53⅞	2¶	Gen Motors	59¾	59	59¾	59¼
119¾	118	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	119	119	119	119
8⅜	5¾	..	Gen Out Ad	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
32	18⅜	..	Gen Out Ad A	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
41	39	1.60	Gen Print Ink	39½	39½	39½	..
6⅜	3⅜	..	Gen Pub Service	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	39½	1	Gen Ry Signal	46¾	46	46	46½
117	106	6	Gen Refractories	116	116	116	..
3½	2¾	..	Gen Realty	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
37¾	33½	.50e	Gen Refractories	38¼	37⅝	38	37¾
18⅜	16¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛
90	86½	5	Gillette S R pf	88	87¾	87¾	..
8⅜	6¾	..	Gimbel Bros	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
55¼	48	2	Glidden	50¼	49¾	49¾	50⅛
7¼	3⅞	..	Gobel (Adolf) (h)	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
9¼	8¾	.20¶	Goebel Brew	10	9⅛	10	8¾
21¾	19¼	1.20	Gold Dust vtc	20½	19⅝	19½	19⅝
20⅞	13⅜	..	Goodrich	20¼	20	20	20⅛
31¼	21¾	..	Goodyear	30¾	30⅛	30⅜	30⅛
98⅝	87	4	Goodyear 1pf	98½	98½	98½	98⅝
11½	9	..	Gotham Silk Hos	11¼	11	11	11⅛
3⅝	3⅛	..	Graham Paige	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝	3½
10⅜	9¼	..	Granby	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10⅜
63⅜	33¼	..	Grand Union ct	58	55¾	57	54⅝
23⅝	19½	1.50	Grand Un pf	21	20¾	20¾	21
34⅞	31½	1	Granite City Stl	33	32½	33	33
32	28½	1	Grant (W T)	31⅝	31	31	31½
33	30¼	..	Granite C S rtc s	.32	32	32	33
42¼	32¼	..	Great Nor pf	41½	40¾	41½	41¼
19½	16	1	Great Nor Ore	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	19⅜
27	24	1¶	Green. H L	27⅜	25½	25⅞	25¾
33⅜	31	2.40	Great West Sug	32¾	32⅜	32⅝	32½
137	136	7	Great W Sug pf	137	137	137	137
95	81	3	Greene Cananea	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	..
80¼	65½	..	Greyh d Corp	77	77	77	77¼
3½	1¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
16½	9¼	..	Gulf Mobile & N	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½
40	28⅜	..	Gulf States Steel	43⅜	43	44	42½
115	105	3½g	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	114½	114½	114½	115
			—H—				
31½	31	1½	Hackensack Wtr	31	31	31	..
8⅜	6	..	Hall Printing	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝	7½
21⅜	14	..	Hamilton Watch	19½	19⅜	19½	..
105	104	5	Hanna (MA) pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
38⅜	30½	1¶	Harbison Walker	38½	38	38½	38¼
14	12	..	Hat Corp of Am	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
115	104⅜	1.50	Hat Corp pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	..
7¼	4¾	..	Hayes Body	7	6¾	6¾	6⅞
35¾	33	1	Hercules Motors	33⅜	33¾	33¾	33⅝
100	84	3	Hercules Powder	101	102½	102½	100
119	115½	4¶	Hershey Choc Pf	117½	117½	117½	118
42	30½	..	Holland Furnace	41	40½	41	40½
10⅜	9	.50	Hollander	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10
28	19¼	..	Holly Sugar	27¼	27	27	27¼
43	41	2.50	Houdaille Her A	42¾	42¾	42¾	43
31	26¾	1.50	Houdaille Her B	29½	29	29¾	29¼
74	65¼	3¶	Household Fin pf	74½	74½	74½	..
12¼	6⅜	..	Houston Oil vtc	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10¼
57	48¾	3¶	Howe Sound	57⅛	56¾	57⅛	56¼
6	5¾	..	Hudson & Man	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅝
17⅞	10¾	..	Hud & Man pf	15	15	15	15½
17	15	..	Hudson Motor	16½	16⅜	16½	16¼
2⅜	1	..	Hupp Motors	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
			—I—				
25¾	19⅝	..	Ill Central	26½	25¼	26½	25⅜
44½	33	..	Ill Central pf	42¾	42½	42¾	..
67	58	..	Ill Central LL	68½	68½	68½	67
31⅝	23⅝	1.68	Indus Rayon	30¾	30⅛	30⅝	30⅝
110¾	98⅛	3	Inland Steel	110¾	110	110¾	110¾
8¼	6¼	..	Inspiration Cop	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
7⅞	7	.18	Insuranshare Md	7½	7½	7½	..
18⅜	16⅝	..	Interboro R T (h)	17⅝	17¼	17¼	17
14⅜	11	..	Interlake Iron	13⅜	13¼	13½	13¼
5½	3¾	..	Int Agr Corp	5	4⅞	5	5
184¾	176	6¶	Int Business M	174½	174½	174½	176
44¼	35½	1	Int Cement	43¾	43¼	43¼	43¼
68½	56⅝	1.20	Int Harvester	66⅞	66⅜	66⅜	66⅞
5¼	3½	..	Int Hydroelec	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅝
6¾	4½	..	Int Merc Marine	7⅛	6½	7⅛	6⅝
50	44⅜	1	Int Nickel	50¼	49⅝	50	49¼
7⅜	4	..	Int Pap & Pow A	6½	6⅛	6¼	6¼
3	2¼	..	Int Pap & Pow B	3	3	3	3⅜
3⅛	1⅜	..	Int Pap & Pow C	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
36⅜	23½	..	Int Pap & Pow pf	33⅜	32⅝	33⅜	33⅛
42¾	37¼	1.40	Int Print Ink	40½	40½	40½	41
111	108	6	Int Pr Ink pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	110
8¼	3¾	..	Int Rys Cm Am	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	8
36⅝	19¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	36	34	34	36
6⅜	3	..	Int Rys C A ct	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
50⅞	47½	2¶	Int Shoe	51	50⅝	51	50⅞
67	60¼	4	Int Silver pf	60	60	60	60½
18⅝	13	..	Int Tel & Tel	18½	18	18½	18⅛
13⅞	12¼	..	Interstate Dept S	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
19¼	15	.40e	Intertype Corp	17½	17½	17½	..
			—J—				
122	94⅛	2	Johns Manville	122	122	122	122
125⅞	121¾	7	Johns Man pf	122¾	122	122	124
85	78¼	..	Jones & L'lin pf	84½	83½	84½	84¼
			—K—				
19½	13	..	Kan C South	19	19	19	19
32	19¼	..	Kan C South pf	32¾	31¾	32¾	32
19¼	17	1	Kaufmann D St	19⅜	19½	19½	19⅜
32⅜	27¾	.37½b	Kayser (J) & Co	32¼	31¼	31¼	32
28⅞	23	..	Kelsey Hayes W A	25⅛	25	25½	24⅝
24⅞	21	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	22¼	22⅛	22¼	22¼
19¼	14⅜	.50¶	Kelvinator Corp	18½	18¼	18½	18¼
36¼	28¼	.80	Kennecott Cop	36¾	36¼	36⅝	35⅞
7⅜	5	..	Kinney & Co	6½	6⅛	6⅜	6¼
43	36½	..	Kinney pf	39⅝	39½	39½	39¾
7	5¾	..	Kresge Dept S	5	5	5	5
25½	23⅛	1	Kresge	24⅞	24⅜	24¾	24⅝
110⅜	105½	7	Kresge pf	105¼	105¼	105¼	105½
28	25⅞	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	26¾	26¼	26¾	26½
			—L—				
26¾	22	2	Lambert Co	24¼	24	24⅛	24⅛
15¾	13⅛	.50	Lee Rubber	15¾	15½	15⅝	15¾
4	2⅜	..	Lehigh Val Coal	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
16⅛	13	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	15⅛	14¼	14¾	14½
11¾	8½	..	Lehigh Val RR	11½	11¼	11⅜	11¼
99¼	94	3	Lehman Corp	98¾	98½	98½	98⅝
58⅝	47¼	2	Libbey-Owens-F	56¾	56½	56½	57½
50½	41⅜	1.20	Link-Belt	50	50	50	50¼
41½	37½	1.60	Liquid Carbonic	38½	38⅛	38½	39
116½	107¾	4¶	Liggett & My B	113	113	113	113½
54⅞	50¼	2¶	Loew's Inc	52⅜	51⅞	52⅜	52
11⅛	9⅜	..	Libby McN & L	9⅜	9½	9⅝	9⅝
3⅜	3⅛	..	Loft Inc	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
6	3⅜	..	Long Bell Lum A	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
45	40⅜	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	43½	43½	43½	43
26½	23¾	1.20	Lorillard	24	23¾	24	24
23⅞	22½	1½	Louisville G&E A	22½	22½	22½	22⅜
74¼	57⅞	2b	Louisville & N	71½	71½	71½	72½
151	142	7	Lorillard pf	144½	144½	144½	144½
32½	24½	.25b	Ludlum Steel	32	31½	32	31½
158	129	6½	LudlumStl cv pf	158¾	158⅝	158¾	..
			—M—				
34¾	27⅜	1	Mack Trucks	35¾	34½	35½	34⅛
48⅜	45	2	Macy (RH) & Co	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛	46⅛
40¼	34½	2	Magma Copper	41	40¼	41	40
17½	7¼	..	Manati Sug pf (h)	14½	14½	14½	15
23¼	20	..	Man Eiv mg (h)	21½	21	21½	21⅛
21½	18½	.60	Man Shirt	19	19	19	..
4⅛	2¼	..	Maracaibo Oil	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
10⅜	9¾	40	Marine Mid 9%	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾
45½	41½	2¶	Marlin-Rockwell	44¼	44¼	44½	45
13½	11½	..	Marshall Field	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
9¾	8½	..	Martin Parry	8⅞	8¾	8¾	..
33⅞	30	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	35¼	33	35½	32⅞
53½	47	2	May Dept Stores	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	49
20¼	16¾	1.50g	Maytag	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19
53	49½	3	Maytag pf ww	50¾	50½	50½	50⅜
32¼	29½	2	McCall Corp	31	31	31	31½
14⅜	12⅜	..	McCrory Sto (h)	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14
11¾	8¼	..	McKesson & R	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
24	18½	..	McGraw-Hill	22⅜	22½	22⅜	22½
49⅜	40	2	McIntyre Porcu	45⅞	45½	45⅝	45½
15¾	12¾	..	Mead Corp	14½	14¼	14½	14⅜
118½	109	4¶	McKesport Tin	111¾	110¼	110¼	110
45⅜	37¾	3	McKesson & R pf n	45¾	45½	45¾	45½
14¾	12⅛	..	McLellan Sto (h)	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜
62⅛	55¼	2	Melville Shoe	62⅞	62¾	62⅞	62⅞
46¼	40⅝	2	Mesta Mach	45¾	45½	45¼	45⅜
9⅜	7⅞	..	Mengel Co	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9
62⅜	55	..	Mengel Co pf	62½	61½	62½	60½
8¼	5¾	..	Miami Cop	8¾	8¼	8¾	8⅛
22	19¾	.40	Mid-Cont Pet	20	19⅜	19¾	20⅜
27¼	21⅜	.25b	Midland Steel	27⅜	27	27⅜	26¾
112	110¾	8	Midland Stl pf	112	110¾	112	111
90½	90	6	Mil El Ry&Lt	96	96	96	..
200	142	3¶	Min Honeywell	190	190	190	190
10¼	6½	..	Min Moline	9¾	9¼	9⅜	9¼
75	57¾	..	Min Moline pf	66½	66¼	66⅞	66½
1⅜	⅜	..	Min & StL (h)	1⅛	1	1	1
6½	2¾	..	Min SP&SSM ll	5½	5½	5½	..
25½	17½	..	Mission Corp	24	23¾	23¾	24¼
8¾	8½	..	Mo Kan & Tex	8⅜	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
24	14½	..	Mo K&T pf	24¼	23¾	24	23¾
7¾	3⅞	..	Mo Pacific pf (h)	7¼	6⅞	7¼	7¼
25¼	20½	1	Mohawk Carpet	26¼	25⅛	26¼	25⅛
40¼	35¾	..	Montgom Ward	39½	38½	38¾	38⅞
65½	60½	3.87	Morris & Essex	65	65	65	65½
1⅞	¾	..	Mother Lode	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
34	28¾	2	Motor Products	31½	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝
19⅝	15⅞	.60	Motor Wheel	20¾	19¼	20⅛	19⅞
16⅞	13⅝	..	Mullins Mfg A	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	16⅝
17	13¼	..	Mullins Mfg B	16¼	16	16¼	16⅛
84	74	..	Mullins pf	77½	77	77½	..
26½	21	1b	Munsingwear	25⅞	24½	25⅝	..
20¼	17½	..	Murray Body	20⅜	20	20⅛	20½
			—N—				
19	17⅜	1	Nash Motors	19¼	19	19¼	19
28½	22⅜	..	Nash Chat StL	26¾	26	26¾	27¼
16½	13⅜	..	Nat Acme	16	15¾	15⅞	16
38¾	32½	1.60	Nat Biscuit	35	34⅜	35	34½
15¼	12⅜	..	Natl Avia Corp	14⅜	14	14½	14¼
162¼	153	7	Nat Biscuit pf	160¼	160¼	160¼	160
30	21½	.50	Nat Cash Reg	27⅝	27½	27½	27¾
23¾	21¼	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	22¾	22½	22¾	22½
3½	2½	..	Nat Dept Stores (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
39	29¼	..	Nat Dept S pf (h)	35¼	35	35	35
3⅝	2½	..	Nat Dist Pr	29⅜	29	29⅜	29½
34½	28¾	2	Nat Enam & St	32½	32½	32½	32½
12¼	10½	.60	Nat Pow & Lt	12¼	12	12	12
3	⅞	..	Nat Rys Mex 1pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1½	½	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	1¼	1	1¼	1
75	67½	1½	Nat Steel	72¾	72¾	72¾	72½
32	18⅞	..	Nat Supply	28¾	28¾	28¾	28½
87⅜	84	..	Nat Supply pf	87⅜	86½	86½	87½
11⅝	9½	.60	Nat Tea	11	10⅞	10⅞	11
13¼	11¼	.80¶	Natomas Co	12½	12¼	12¼	12½
113½	111	7	Newberry Co pf	111¼	111	111	111¼
13½	9⅞	..	Newport Indus	12½	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
51	32½	..	N Y Air Brake	40¼	40¼	40¼	40⅜
37⅞	27¾	..	NY Central	38	36⅜	37⅞	36⅜
58½	36½	..	NY C StL pf	56½	55½	56½	55¼
6¼	5	..	NY Dock	6¼	5¾	6¼	5½
16¾	13⅝	..	NY Dock pf	17⅛

Business and Industry

Rising Business Trend Seen Next Month by Labor Federation

Commerce and Finance

Retail Sales Up Over 1935 Week Despite Storms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Retail sales in most sections of the United States during the past week failed to rise above the week preceding, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet. Trade continued to be hampered by fresh snows and lower temperatures.

Because of inventory depletion, says the report, some of the calls for winter items went unfilled, and merchants found it inadvisable to display spring stocks under existing conditions.

Demand for Clothing

"Increased shopping activities on Lincoln's birthday," the survey continues, "built up volume in the men's and women's apparel departments, but special offerings of furniture and floor coverings met with light response. The bulk of the demand centered around house furnishings, electrical appliances, groceries, dry goods, hardware, rubber footwear, fuel oil and coal.

"With clogged highways piled higher with more snow, only a few districts reported retail sales larger than a week earlier, the widest gains being made in the small communities," the report says. "The spread over the 1935 comparatives also was narrowed, the estimated increase for the country, as a whole, amounting to not more than 2 to 8 per cent.

"The New England States suffered less than most sections from weather conditions, retail sales exceeding last year's corresponding volume by 8 to 11 per cent. The East continued to make one of the best showings, with an increase of 6 to 10 per cent from the 1935 level.

"Sales slumped sharply for the week in the Middle West, as few shoppers braved the blizzard, and the improvement over the total of a year ago was a bare 2 to 5 per cent," the survey continues.

"In the Northwest, distribution came almost to a standstill, dropping 3 to 8 per cent below last year's figures, as snow continued to fall on the already impassable roads.

"In the South, there was a gain for the week and an advance of 4 to 6 per cent from 1935. Although there was no relief from the cold weather in the Southwest, sales were up 5 to 8 per cent on the year's comparative, while for the Pacific Coast the gain amounted to 8 to 12 per cent.

Wholesale Buying Heavy

"The temporary recession in retail distribution was paralleled to a less extent in wholesale buying, as reorders continued heavy for nearly all types of winter merchandise, and building of spring inventories proceeded, but at the slowest rate since mid-January.

"Although many buyers were forced to postpone their planned trips, because of irregular railroad schedules, the number of visitors at some of the leading markets was increased by the various trade shows and conventions.

"Road salesmen also were hampered by the snowstorms, but, in spite of these handicaps, wholesale volume succeeded in rising above that for the comparative week of 1935 by 8 to 10 per cent," the report concludes.

Bank Clearings Top Like 1935 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Bank clearings as reported by 22 leading cities in the United States totaled $4,345,145,000 during the past week. This compares with $4,253,511,000 in the like period of 1935, according to Dun & Bradstreet. This is an increase of 2.2 per cent against 20.5 per cent for the preceding week.

In New York City the clearings amounted to $2,859,535,000, or 2.4 per cent less than the total reported for the corresponding week last year. The aggregate for centers outside of New York of $1,485,610,000 was 11.5 per cent more than 1935.

Cleveland reported the greatest gain with an advance of 47.3 per cent. In addition to New York, losses were recorded for Atlanta, Detroit, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, Dallas and San Francisco.

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BANK BY MAIL

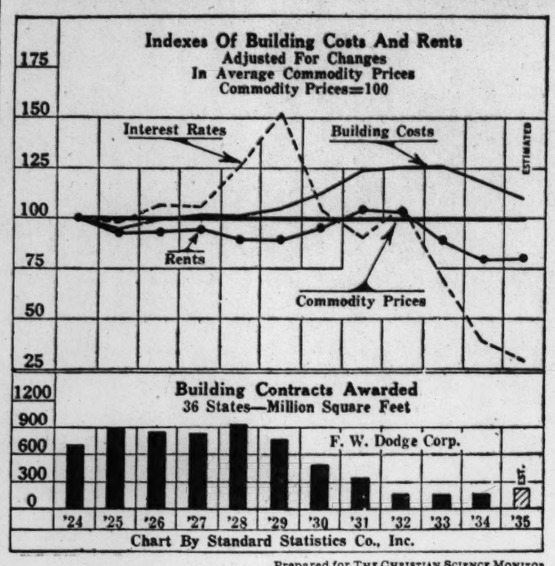
BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 7
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Mar. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 16

Building Costs Up, but Interest Rates and Rents Show Decrease



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The accompanying chart traces for the past 12 years the course of interest rates, building costs and rents in relation to commodity prices. Note that costs have risen, while interest rates and rents have dropped.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By **H. V. Hodson**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

We would have to examine many men's thoughts to tell whether King George's passing affected the coal miners' decision to call off their threatened strike. But it is remarkable that, except in the financial press, the news of the miners' vote on Jan. 24, tremendously important as it was for the whole country, appeared in obscure corners of the newspapers, as if everyone had taken for granted that in this time of national mourning men would settle their economic differences smoothly, even at some considerable sacrifice to themselves.

No Coal Strike

Yet the British coal-miner is notoriously stubborn and hardheaded, and we must undoubtedly seek other reasons beside sentiment for the acceptance of an offer from the employers only very slightly better than the one that had been contumaciously rejected at Christmas time. First of all, determined as the miners were, they were always anxious to avoid a strike if possible having learned bitter lessons from the disaster of 1926. The events of 10 years ago taught them, too, the importance of having public opinion on their side, and they probably realized that to make peace now, at some cost in comparison with their demands, would win for them a fund of public favor that might prove invaluable later on.

Above all, they must have recognized that for the moment they had come near to squeezing the last separable drop from the sponge of profits, and that further concessions must await a further expansion of the industry's receipts. Finally, there are two elements in the settlement that the miners reckon should keep the trend of things in their favor.

Only a Truce

There is the promise to speed up the organization of selling schemes, which ought to raise the average price of coal, or at least to spread the benefits of higher prices more evenly. And there is the owners' undertaking to participate in a "national joint standing consultative committee," to consider all questions of common interest to masters and men, "not excluding general principles applicable to the determination of wages by district agreements."

The miners regard this, not without reason, as the thin end of the wedge of national wage agreements; as this column has pointed out on an earlier occasion, the blunt end of that wedge forms the heart of the miners' present objective. All of which goes to suggest that the armistice so happily achieved in the first key industry of Great Britain may prove only a strategic maneuver, and that the real campaign has still to come. "Reculer pour mieux sauter" is a new motto for the men in the pits, but it may well prove a wise one.

Railways, Rates and Coal

It was an odd coincidence that the miners took their decision against a strike on the same day as the House of Lords was handing down judgment in the Southern Railway rating appeal; for the two happenings have a close economic connection. The railway litigation has already been described in this column. Briefly, the final tribunal has now decided that for the past quinquennium the Southern Railway has been assessed for local rates on a basis about £800,000 too high, and is entitled to reclaim over £300,000 per annum. Similar formulae must now be applied to reduce the assessments of the other railways.

Under the Derating Act of 1929 only one quarter of the rates paid by the railways go to the local authorities; the rest is paid into a Freight Rebates Fund for the relief of railway freight rates on coal and certain iron and steel products handled for export. The rebates already allowed cannot, apparently, be reclaimed, but the charge lies against the rebates fund, which will therefore be unable to afford in the future the rebates that were intended and that have been hitherto in force. Thus one of the chief losers by the House of Lords decision is the coal industry.

Moreover, the railways—conspicuously among the large inland consumers of coal—refused to agree to the voluntary increase in contract prices for coal that was proposed in order to find more money for miners' wages. In both these ways the direct interests of the railways and the mines are opposed, and we are reminded that ever since the war the contrast between good wages with secure employment in the railways, and unsatisfactory wages with high unemployment in coal mining, has been one of the most serious distortions in the economic structure of the country.

Currency Doubts

Nevertheless, with the coal conflict out of the way, the professional as well as the public outlook on our economic prospects is one of high hope. We can afford to turn our attention to such comparatively abstract and apparently secondary problems as currency stabilization. The bank chairman, those annual oracles of financial judgment, are stressing once more the importance of general stabilization for a revival of world trade. But it is possible to detect a somewhat different note in their speeches this year.

Twelve months ago there were still hopes in London financial quarters that stabilization could be achieved without prior devaluation in the gold bloc. Since then the lira has definitely joined the ranks of the artificially rigged currencies, though it still spuriously sports the gold bloc badge; the belga has been successfully devalued; the guilder has been steered with difficulty through a series of crises which no one believes has ended; and today the fall of the French franc is generally regarded in London as only a matter of time. On top of this instability in the gold bloc come the rumors of impending revaluation of the dollar. It is not surprising that a big "but" creeps into all the pleas for stabilization.

Freight Loadings Slightly Higher

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today loadings of revenue freight for the week ending last Saturday totaled 622,097 cars, an increase of 258 cars, or 0.04 per cent compared with the preceding week.

Loadings showed an increase of 30,770 or 5.2 per cent compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and an increase of 48,199 or 8.4 per cent, compared with two years ago.

Classifications, with comparisons for the preceding week and the corresponding week a year ago and two years ago, follow:

Miscellaneous freight 206,273, decrease 4406, decrease 4117, increase 11,387.

Less than carlot merchandise 147,630, decrease 1330, decrease 7602, decrease 12,988.

Coal 188,289, increase 13,900, increase 37,568, increase 48,805.

Grain and grain products 28,544, decrease 2031, increase 3327, decrease 2727 (western districts: 16,746, increase of 927from a year ago).

Livestock 10,431, decrease 1364, decrease 2140, decrease 3303 (western districts: 7470, decrease 2020 from a year ago).

Forest products 24,916, decrease 3722, decrease 501, increase 3520.

Ore 5377, decrease 6, increase 2232, increase 2781.

Coke 10,907, decrease 783, increase 2003, increase 724.

Barclays Resources Show £27,000,000 Gain in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 15—Barclays Bank Limited, in its annual report shows total resources of £440,748,308 as at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1935, compared with £413,407,530 for 1934, a gain of approximately £27,000,000.

Cash items include cash in hand and with the Bank of England, £52,045,728; balances with other British banks and checques in course of collection, £13,259,189; money at call and short notice, £25,604,250. Bills discounted are reported at £60,695,872.

The bank's investments are shown as £106,127,320, of which £97,567,897 are securities of or guaranteed by the British Government. Current deposits and other accounts are higher being £406,782,270 as compared with £380,000,000 for the previous year. Profits for the year amounted to £1,783,784 and exceeded the results for 1934 by £75,000.

Barclays, with its affiliations, has some 2900 branches throughout Great Britain, France, Italy, the Continent of Africa, Palestine, the British West Indies and Canada.

Labor Organ Says Industry to Swing Upward in March

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—A prediction that industrial activity will resume its upward swing by March was made by the American Federation of Labor in its monthly business survey.

The present "slight check in the progress of recovery" was attributed to the factor of purchasing power lagging behind production. Unless this is corrected, the survey said, recovery will have a "serious setback later on."

Want Higher Wages

The federation urged its members to demand higher wages as a means of increasing purchasing power and thus continuing the advance in business and industrial activity.

"Business is expected to hold a level about 10 per cent above last year," the survey said. "The building industry is a recovery leader this spring, with a $205,000,000 total of contracts in January, compared to $100,000,000 last year. Home building is 67 per cent above last year. Recovery here lifts the building materials industries; lumber production is 42 per cent above last year and cement 35 per cent higher.

"In general, profits in the first quarter will be considerably above last year. This fact places on workers the obligation to demand higher wages if the balance between producing and consuming power is ever to be restored."

After claiming that 11,400,000 workers still were unemployed, the federation maintained that industry's failure to absorb those out of work was "bringing the nation into a serious danger."

Would Control Profit Motive

The uncertainty of profits, the federation maintained, was retarding the "producer goods" industries.

"Also, such factors as fear of inflation, fear that Congress will pass laws regulating business or interfering with business, have all tended to delay purchases of producers' goods," the survey added.

"As long as the profit motive, uncontrolled, dominates production, we must have business booms and depressions. For, in a time of high business activity, when profits are plentiful, thousands of business firms invest in equipment, creating a boom, instead of spreading their orders evenly over a period of years. The boom ends when orders drop off and depression follows.

"We have in America the strange paradox of an economic system equipped to produce a comfortable living standard for all, but unable to function. To study the means of making it function is one of labor's foremost tasks today."

SEC Sponsors Bill To Extend Deadline For Unlisted Issues

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—A bill permitting stock exchanges to continue trading in unlisted securities under the scrutiny of the Securities Exchange Commission has been introduced by Chairman Fletcher (D), of Florida, of the Senate Banking Committee.

Drafted by Chairman James M. Landis of the SEC, the measure would empower the commission to terminate such practises partially or wholly if at any time it feels that action to be in the public interest or necessary for the protection of investors.

The bill was in the form of an amendment to the Securities Exchange Act, which prescribed that all such trading cease next July 1. Dealings of the nature involved constitute some 80 per cent of the business of the New York Curb Exchange and are otherwise confined to the smaller exchanges.

When an exchange permits the listing of a security it makes requirements as to regular business reports and charges certain fees. In addition listed securities must be registered with the commission. These obligations have been eased in some cases by exchange officials permitting trading without listing.

Senator Fletcher predicted passage of the bill which would provide that the continuance may apply to securities admitted to an exchange prior to March 1, 1934.

1935 Sugar Consumption In Canada Up 24,624 Tons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Refined sugar consumed in the Dominion of Canada during 1935 totaled 426,471 long tons, as against 401,847 tons in 1934, an increase of 24,624 tons, or approximately 6.1 per cent, according to Lamborn & Company.

Of the 1935 consumption, approximately 49,000 tons, or 11.5 per cent were beet sugars produced in the Dominion, while the remainder were imported cane sugars, which came principally from the British West Indies, Australia, and San Domingo. Of the sugars consumed in Canada during 1934, home production supplied 58,000 tons, approximately 14.4 per cent, while the balance came primarily from the sources noted above.

Atchison Offers to Buy Fort Worth, Rio Grande

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—The New York Times says the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad has offered the St. Louis- San Francisco Railroad $1,520,000 for the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway, a subsidiary of the latter company.

The Fort Worth and Rio Grande, a 215-mile line running from Fort Worth to Menard, Texas, is capitalized at $7,395,000, but, according to the Times, has been running at an annual loss of about $250,000 during recent years.

Stockholders of the Santa Fe, the Times says, are expected to approve the purchase at the annual meeting in Topeka, April 23.

Treasury Appointee

Harris & Ewing

Wayne C. Taylor

For Past Year Vice-President of the Export-Import Bank; This Week Given Post of Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury

Canada Permits A Parliamentary Inquiry on Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 15—A Parliamentary inquiry into allegations that it had sold out the western farmer to the private grain trade was granted by the Canadian Government yesterday but at the same time indicated that it would in no way modify its policy of disposing of Canada's surplus at world prices.

This announcement was made in Parliament by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, W. D. Euler, while defending the Government's action in deposing a friend of former Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, John I. McFarland, who for five years was regarded as the "wheat czar" of Canada, if not of the whole grain world.

Mr. Euler said that whereas it had been Mr. McFarland's policy to accumulate an unwieldy surplus in an expensive gambling on the course of world price., the new Wheat Board appointed by his government had sold 65,500,000 bushels of wheat in its first six weeks of operation without upsetting the world price structure.

He continued by stating that this compared with Mr. McFarland's sale of only 12,500,000 bushels in 9½ weeks.

Prime Minister Bennett and Mr. McFarland began by taking over 127,000,000 bushels of wheat and they finished with 215,000,000, according to Mr. Euler. To the 210,000,000 bushels which the King Government took over on assuming office were added this year's wheat crop. But Mr. Euler's figures indicated that the new Government Wheat Board now holds only some 240,000,000 bushels.

Wool Goods Mart Generally Active And Prices Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—There was fair activity in the wool market during the past week, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service, but most offers for men's wear fabrics for fall were too low to be acceptable to mills. Sales agents for mills continued to hold quotations firm at levels 15 cents to 25 cents above those for spring. In many instances, buyers willingly paid the advances, with the result that a number of mills succeeded in selling production for two to three months ahead.

"Business in overcoatings was quite brisk, stimulated in part by the fact that retailers in the last few weeks, through the help of cold weather, have been able to clear all stocks of heavy garments," says the Exchange Service. "Actual trading in fall men's wear, however, will not get under way for another week, as many lines are as yet incomplete.

"Many mills are allotting goods in order to discourage speculation. Advances in wool goods are being reflected in clothing markets, with the likelihood that wholesale prices on fall garments will show a rise of $1 to $2 per garment over the previous season.

"Manufacturers last year absorbed the increases in piece goods, but are no longer able to do so. It is also likely that women's garment prices will be increased in the near future. Garment manufacturers lost money in the last six months of last year and are dissatisfied with current mark-ups.

"Mannish suitings continue to be used in large quantities by the women's wear trade. Wool underwear is selling actively at retail, especially in the South and West, where temperatures have been subnormal for months. It is estimated that sales of wool undergarments this year to date are double what they were last year."

January Cotton Consumption Up Over December

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Cotton consumed during January was reported by the Census Bureau today to have totaled 591,309 bales of lint and 55,974 of linters, compared with 498,329 and 55,170 for December last and 550,553 and 61,024 for January last year.

Cotton on hand Jan. 31 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,434,992 bales of lint and 203,051 of linters compared with 1,427,484 and 185,226 on Dec. 31 last, and 1,192,065 and 267,041 on Jan. 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 7,844,295 bales of lint and 61,532 of linters, compared with 8,386,784 and 58,603 on Dec. 31 last, and 8,945,866 and 57,190 on Jan. 31 last year.

Exports for January totaled 525,636 bales of lint and 17,732 of linters, compared with 377,480 and 30,785 for December last and 465,711 and 12,573 for January last year.

Your Income Tax

This is the eighth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Husband and Wife May File Joint or Separate Returns

Husband and wife living together may each make a separate return of the income of each, or their income may be included in a single joint return. If a joint return is filed, such return is treated as a return of a taxable unit, and the income disclosed is subject to both the normal tax and the surtax.

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If a joint return is not made by an agent of the taxpayers it must be signed by both husband and wife and sworn to before a proper officer by the spouse preparing the return, or if neither or both prepare the return, then by both spouses.

Where separate returns are filed by husband and wife, the joint personal exemption of $2500 may be taken by either or divided between them in any proportion as agreed upon. In certain cases it would be to the advantage of the couple if they should file separate returns and one spouse claim the total joint personal exemption.

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In the following examples, which illustrate this point, the husband has a net income of $4700, all of which represents earned net income, and the wife has a separate net income of $2500, not earned net income.

Computations—Separate Returns

Net income, husband	$4,700.00
Less personal exemption	2,500.00
Balance (surtax net income)	2,200.00
(No surtax applicable since amount is less than $4,000)	
Earned income credit	470.00
Net income subject to normal tax	1,730.00
Husband's normal tax at 4 per cent	69.20
Net income, wife	2,500.00
Less personal exemption	None
Less earned income credit	250.00
Net income subject to normal tax	2,250.00
Wife's normal tax at 4 per cent	90.00
Total tax of husband and wife	159.20

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Computation—Joint Return

Net income, husband	$4,700.00
Net income, wife	2,500.00
Less personal exemption	$7,200.00 2,500.00
Balance (surtax net income)	4,700.00
Earned income credit:	
10 percent of earned income of husband $4,700	470.00
10 per cent of net income of wife, $2500*	250.00
	720.00
Net income subject to normal tax	3,980.00
Normal tax, 4 per cent on $3,980	159.20
Surtax at 4 per cent on amount in excess of $4,000, but not over $6000, 4 per cent on $700 (earned income credit not allowable in computation of surtax)	28.00
Total tax, joint return of husband and wife	187.20

It will be noted that the saving in tax resulting from the filing of separate returns amounts to $28 in the above computations.

*In filing a joint return husband and wife compute the earned income credit in the same manner as in filing separate returns. If taxpayer's net income is not more than $3000 the entire net income is considered to be earned net income.

Livestock Prices Steady to Higher During the Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, February 15—Following last week's sharp downturn in the fat cattle market, there was a minor reaction during the current week, prices ranging steady to 25c higher, but this was a forced affair due to a continuation of weather markets, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Hogs failed to hold the extreme high level of $11.15, but closing prices are unevenly 35-75c higher than the close of last week. Storms were a principal factor in the hog upturn also. For the fourth consecutive week it was the same old story with regard to lambs in that prices advanced sharply and later lost all of the upturn.

Steers and heifers made up the bulk of the cattle runs, scarcity of she stock suggesting more liberal beef tonnage than actual numbers would indicate. Quality was rather mediocre, bulk selling within a spread of $7.50-$9.50. An extreme top of $12.65 was paid on Wednesday, but practical top of the market was $12.

Heifers gained 25-50c, lack of numbers influencing the upturn. A $9 top was paid on several occasions, with bulk better grades clearing $7.50-$8 and lower grades very active at all times at $3.75 down.

Beef cows advanced 25c and cutter grades closed 25-40c higher. Bulls maintained a strong tone throughout and gained 25-35c.

Vealers lost a good share of a 50-75c upturn when receipts expanded sharply on the closing days. Stockers and feeders were practically at a standstill all week long due to adverse weather.

Closing top on hogs was $11. Thursday's 15-25c advance appearing just as prices had been hammered rather severely. Late bulk better grades 170-260 lbs was at $10.80-$10.95; 270-350 lbs $10.50-$10.85.

Medium to choice light lights had a spread of $10.50-$10.85, few up to $10.90. Choice slaughter pigs sold up to $10.75. Good sows earned $9.60-$9.85, scattering up to $10.

An $11 lamb top early in the week was not maintained, the closing high level at $10.65 comparing steady with a week ago. Bulk for the week cleared at $10.25-$10.65; yearlings $9.25-$9.75, top $10; slaughter ewes $4-$5. Feeders were scarce, nominal.

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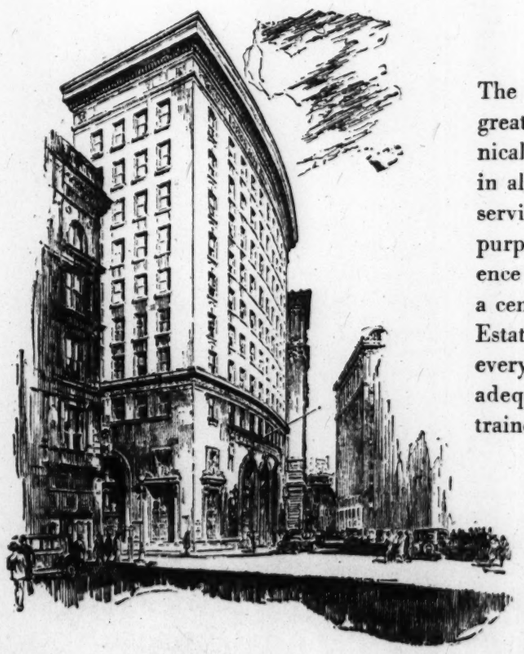

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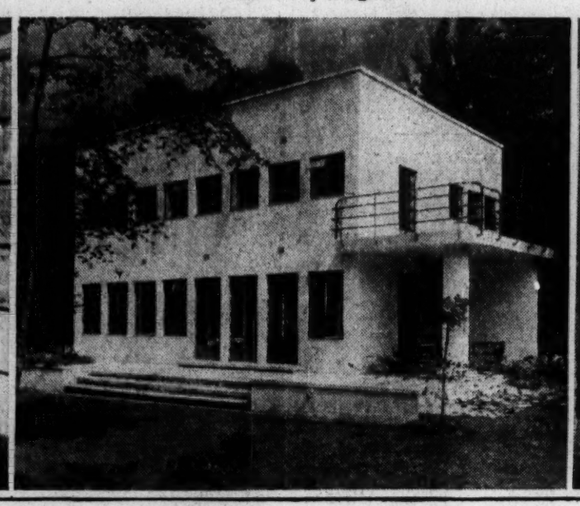

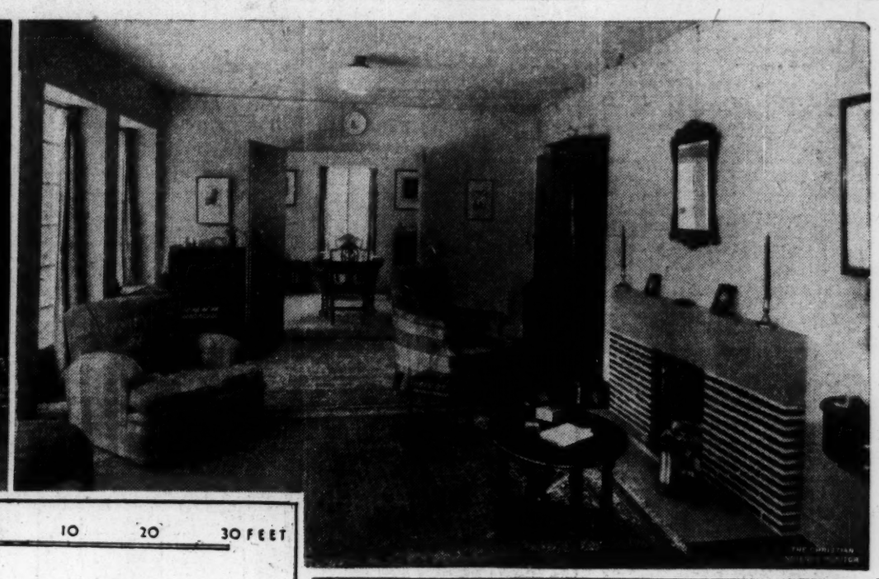

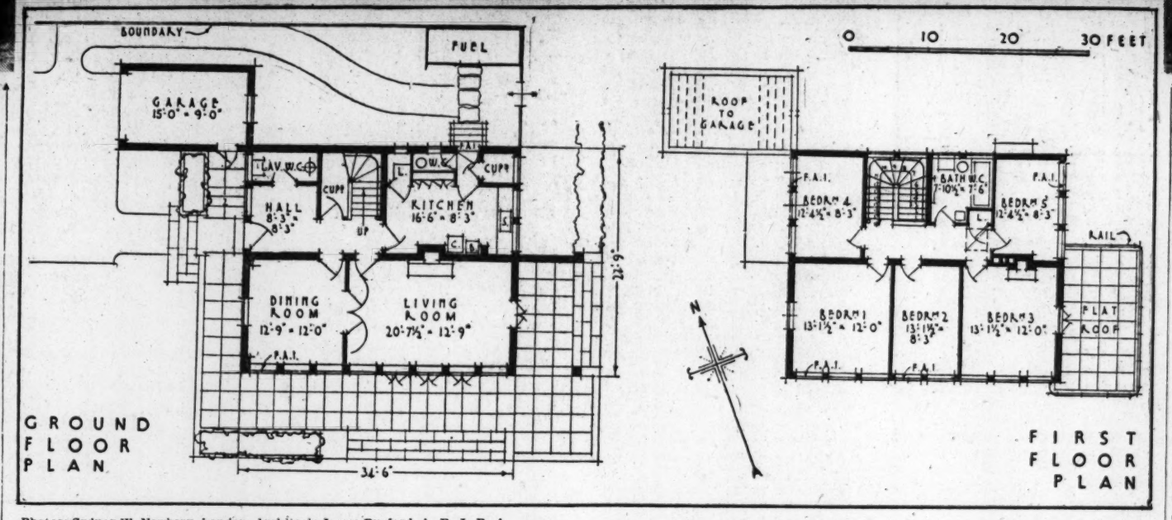

Photos: Sydney W. Newbery, London. Architect: James Burford, A. R. I. B. A.

Many interesting features are found in this very modern house, built recently at Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire. The extreme simplicity of the design lends itself readily to modern construction, and permits the grouped windows looking southward, which are so desirable in English homes. The two interior views look eastward at the left and westward into the dining room at the right. Of particular interest is the selection of furnishings, some being typical of the 1600's, others of the 1700's, while the luxurious, upholstered chairs and sofa belong to the present decade.

Decisively modern is the use of color in both rooms. The walls and ceilings are pale primrose yellow; door frames and baseboard, salmon pink; doors, silver gray; floors, ebonized hard pine, with Oriental rugs. Fabric colors range from brown to buff, and include gray, with brown and off-white window curtains.

Styles New and Old Meet Agreeably

By Baseden Butt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

ALTHOUGH so very different superficially, the modern-style house often has far more in common with Georgian and early Victorian residences than one might suppose. With its wider and more numerous metal casement windows, its walls in white or cream rough cast plaster, flat roof, solarium, balcony, loggia, and a garage treated boldly as a feature of the main elevation, the typical modern house looks as though it were solely and entirely the creation of our own age. Yet very frequently this is far from the case.

Consider, for example, the delightful modern house illustrated, which has been built recently at Gerrards Cross, in Buckinghamshire, to the design of James Burford, A. R. I. B. A., A. M. T. P. I. Both from practical and purely architectural standpoints, this house is as modern as anyone could wish. Yet the principal feature of the ground floor planning is a large living room and smaller dining room connected by wide doors and with windows at either end (east and west) as well as along the south. This layout is almost identical with many found in houses of the earlier centuries. So this definitely modern-style home is, in fact, a typical early Georgian residence, stripped of ornate embellishment, simply decorated, and with modern windows, electric lighting and similar features of a practical kind.

Moreover, this fact has been clearly recognized in the way in which the house is furnished. The modern note is struck by the tapestry in warm browns, terracotta, buff, gray and yellow which covers the settee and armchairs, also by the brown and off-white window curtains. But the rest of the furniture consists of fine antiques, chiefly of eighteenth century origin.

Among these may be noticed a mahogany corner cabinet for china; a mahogany bureau-bookcase; a magnificent wheelback Hepplewhite chair, used with an earlier oak bureau. The furniture in the dining room consists of Sheraton and Hepplewhite pieces.

There is also a small gate-legged table in oak, the simplicity of which suggests Cromwellian or country origin, and a charming William and Mary stool in walnut. The cushions include examples of petit-point and gros-point needlework, while others are frankly modern. The floor is covered with Persian rugs, chiefly in rich tones of pink, blue, rose and cream.

There are, moreover, several interesting details which show how antique furniture may sometimes be successfully adapted to modern uses. The chest or box on a stand, for example, which is seen near the windows in one of the illustrations, was originally a Sheraton wine cooler. It now rests on a low Chinese Chippendale table, and with the metal compartments removed, makes an excellent needlework box.

In the dining room, although not visible in the photograph, there is also an eighteenth century linen press which is now used as a stand for the telephone and directories.

The scheme of interior decoration, which is the same in both rooms, is completed by pale primrose-yellow distempered walls and ceilings; architraves and skirtings painted salmon pink; doors silver-gray; floors of ebonized Columbian pine.

Radiator Covers

IF PROPERLY designed, covers will not cut down the heating efficiency of radiators, but will in some cases actually increase it. The most efficient cover has an opening about 3 or 4 inches high at the bottom of the front plate at the floor level and has a grill on top or else has the top entirely open. Such a cover acts as a flue and creates an up draft through the radiator, which blows the warmed air out into the room at a quickened speed. Thus the entire air of the room is put in motion and the warmth more quickly and more evenly distributed.

This design has one disadvantage, however, in that the draft created is apt to soil quickly the draperies or the wall above the radiators. To avoid this, one may use a radiator cover having a solid top but with a grille at the top of the front plate instead. Such a cover will give almost as much heat without throwing the air current directly into the draperies or against the wall. For the greatest efficiency a curved deflector should be inserted inside behind the top of the radiator to give the air an easy flow to the opening and eliminate the pocket that would otherwise exist.

Covers that have the entire front face open and a solid top cut down the heat given off quite considerably, as they check the draft and the heated air builds up inside the cover and can escape only gradually.

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Glass Heads. Steel Points
10c 2 sizes. No hammer needed.
packets everywhere.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia

Modern Bedroom Draperies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

THERE is a decided trend in drapery fashions toward using matching fabrics for the window draperies and for the bed. Sometimes only the side draperies of a window match the bedspread in color and weave; at others the glass curtains are featured in the same material as the bed covering.

For example, glazed chintz in a minute floral pattern makes a charming bedspread for the four-poster style of bed. And curtains of the same material may be hung at sides of the windows with a valance at the top, or may be used as the only glass curtains. In the latter case they are attractive made full length, then tied back so that they make graceful curves from the top of the window to the side frames, where they are looped back. A band of plain material may be used as a trim on these chintz sets, one especially pretty pair recently seen having a dull orange banding to contrast with a pattern that carried yellow and orange in zinnia tones.

The spread is quite often made with a plain valance, if the pattern is elaborate in the fabric itself. An extra deep fold of the spread makes a covering for the pillows, which are laid flat on the bed, achieving a pleasing air of repose.

Bedspreads of Crosswise Strips

One thinks of the seams of these tailored bedspreads as usually running lengthwise of the bed, certainly if narrow material is chosen. Lately, an attractive effect comes from using material in horizontal strips; that is, to run across the bed, rather than lengthwise. One particularly rich and striking spread made use of three strips of heavy silk moire, one each of shadow lawn green, pure white and brilliant dark blue. These bands were seamed without any braid or trim between, and the spread hung almost to the floor, on a bed of simple modern lines that had no footboard. The draperies at the windows matched this same color scheme by the following clever arrangement. At each window was hung one shadow-lawn green drapery, then curtains of thin white at the glass, and one side drapery of the brilliant dark blue found in the bedspread. The use of two colors at one window is growing, it seems, in rooms where two colors are featured in the wall decorations, but it requires care to avoid too striking effects.

Of course, any color combination that one especially liked could be used in making a bedspread this way. One pretty effect could be obtained by using tints and shades of one color, blending them from pale to deeper tones in rose, blue or green. The charm of such a spread lies in both the color and the fabrics, unadorned with either shirrings, braids or ruffles.

For a Boy's Room

Linen in a heavy weave is also being used for both draperies at the windows and on beds. A tailored spread of this fabric is very good for the boy's room and one we liked especially decorated a bed of rich brown walnut. The spread had a center panel of dull blue linen with a plain border of cedar colored linen. Pillows were covered with the cedar linen and laid so that they contrasted against the blue panel on the top of the spread. The window draperies to match the spread were of the same blue linen, but the means of hanging them was a little out of the ordinary. Curved rods, that bowed out were placed on each side of the white glass curtains that hung full length at the windows. The blue linen at the side was then fulled onto these curved rods and drawn tight, and again were slipped over matching rods at the floor line. The effect was that of fluted pillars of blue.

Candlewick Material Popular

A decorative trim for both the curtains and bedspread consisted of a narrow braid with white tufted dots in candlewick style, used along the edges of the bed panel and on the curtains. Speaking of candlewick effects: these old-fashioned spreads are used for draperies and are very pleasing for full-length windows of large dimensions. They are also effective as portieres to screen a recessed window or a group of windows about a seat. As many as ten different colors and tones are to be had and the patterns of the wicking are varied and delightful, from snow-ball to scroll designs. For small windows, there come curtains of fine cottons with the tufts upon them, so one can match a spread of heavy material yet have curtains that repeat the effect without too much stuffy draping.

And if one is planning a new spread for one of the beds this winter, what about woolen? We recently saw a bedroom furnished in a lovely soft silvery gray with walls of rose. And we could hardly believe our eyes to find the spread was made of rose wool, of a diagonal weave. It was seamed from the usual width of wool yardage and depended upon its uniform diagonal weave and warm color to give it distinction. It's a suggestion for a spread that is both handsome and practical for nighttime use!

T. B.

Both Home and Concert Hall

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THE French windows of the living room look out over a sunken garden where brilliant zinnias blossom in the fall, and where in the spring, tulips break through the ground in rows all the way to the high iron fence along the street.

This is not just a homemaker's haven, however, but living quarters for two artists of the dance, Grace and Kurt Graff, who have recently built this combined studio and home and named it the "Little Concert House." It was while they were still touring in Europe, putting on exhibitions of their dance in Paris, Berlin and Budapest, that they decided to come to Chicago and establish this center where they might work out their own theories of their art.

Apartment on Second Floor

But along with the studio they must have a home, and so the idea of a small apartment above the concert room grew until it culminated a few months ago in a finished home of the modern dance with the artists themselves presiding. Though primarily interested in introducing their dances to Chicagoans and making a center for a variety of artists' programs and lectures, nevertheless, they themselves did most of the choosing and planning for the interior furnishings of their own home.

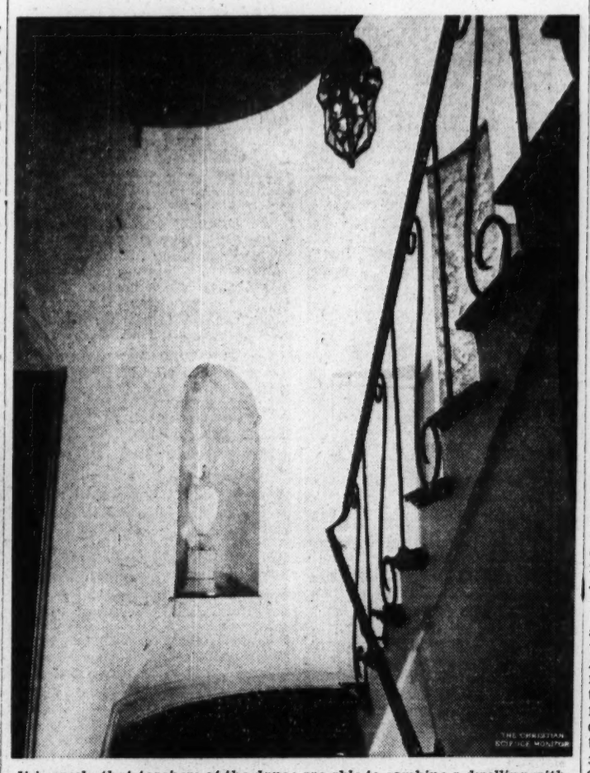
That living room which looks out over the sunken garden takes its color combination from a huge tapa cloth which is stretched across the whole length of one wall. This, it is said, was made by a Samoan princess who spent 18 years beating the pulp together and painting the geometric design in reddish brown with here and there a suggestion of yellow. The other three walls are done in dark brown. This gives the tapa cloth the effect of sinking back into its natural decorative function rather than projecting boldly as it would have had the other walls been done in ivory, which is the background color of the cloth.

The floor has an all-over green carpet while the ceiling is white. Spread across the windows overlooking the garden are long chintz draperies having a water lily pattern, with much white, dark brown and green. For comfort there are modern upholstered chairs. For associations and atmosphere, several French provincial pieces, the most delightful surprise. After all, what good are corners in a dining room? The architect, Charles D. Faulkner, and the owners, agreed that there would be a greater sense of intimacy without them, so there are none here. At one end is a wide window with Venetian blind framed at the side in a stunning blue linen designed by Chirico. The same fabric is used as uphostery for the chairs. A black metal table with mirrored top holds the center of the small cozy room and reflects the clever electric fixture in the ceiling.

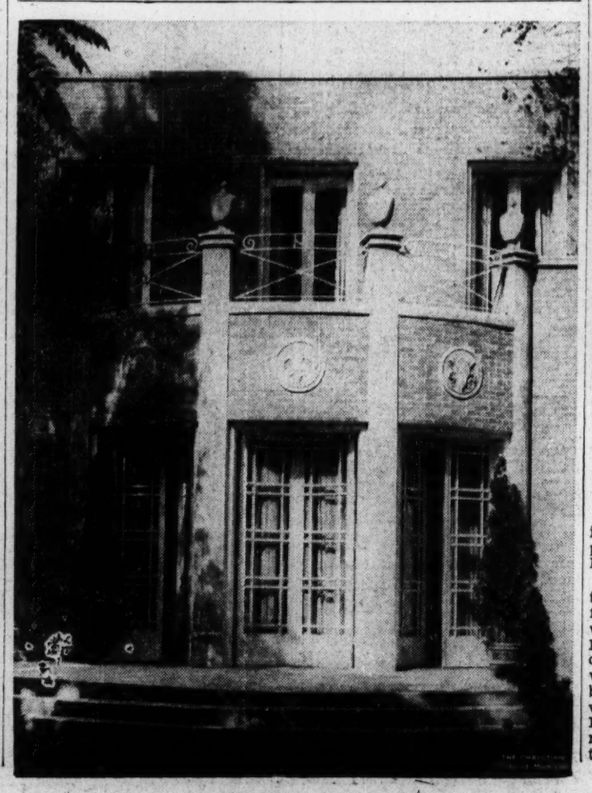
Here Is Novelty

A jungle bathroom, so called because of the multi-colored pattern in the wall paper, has a built-in vanity table which is a good sized drawer fastened to the wall and over-hung with a large mirror. The lights on either side are cylindrical frosted glass set in chromium bases. Across the hall a bedroom is carried out in Empire style, with the old mahogany twin beds placed in opposite corners, leaving much space for chairs and for a sitting-room type of furnishings. The walls are peach-colored and the bedspreads are apple-green striped satin.

Directly below the living room is the hall for concerts and dancing lessons. It is reached along a black-carpeted hallway and down three flights of stairs, balustraded delicately in wrought iron, the white walls broken with niches in light



It is rarely that teachers of the dance are able to combine a dwelling with a spacious area for their classes, yet that is what has been done by a husband and wife in Chicago, Kurt and Grace Graff. This substantial building of brick and masonry, "The Little Concert House," has a spacious hall on the first floor, and their office and living quarters above. The stairway has an airy balustrade of wrought iron, and the stair well is marked by striking, strong curves and angles



interesting of which is the old peasant bed which serves as a lounge.

To an American unaccustomed to this European type, the odd piece of furniture looks more like a huge wooden cabinet with one side open. Facing this opening you see shelves of books and chintz hangings within. Below is the narrow single bed extending from left to right with a little light above the head. Here one might recline, books and magazines resting within reach on the shelves above.

The little oval dining room is a blue. The little hall is usually a busy place where classes in many types of dancing are in progress at different hours; but a fireplace speaks for quiet occasions when sociability and friendly thought take the place of music and rhythmic movement.

The office—for there is a business side to this establishment—has furnishings in which an Indian rug, hung on rough plastered walls of ivory tone, is dominant, and sets the key for furniture of black wood and chromium with yellow seats for the chairs.

To Mix Styles Is Traditional

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

IN THESE days much is heard about styles in furnishings, and particularly about the difficulty of using present-day designs with those of the 1700's. The common impression seems to be that it is not possible to associate these harmoniously and that a person who likes both must choose between them, since the two cannot be happy together. That this need not be true, is shown by the pictures and comment here, from a London correspondent.

He makes it clear that the association of heirlooms in mahogany, walnut and oak, with very modern, deeply overstuffed, easy chairs seems the natural one. It provides for all the conveniences of living-room activity, with desks, cabinet, tables, and stools; also, it provides for the relaxation and social ease that is expected in the living room of today, by including chairs and sofa of the most inviting and comfortable sort.

The hesitation which many people feel in introducing present-day designs among those of past centuries really seems quite unwarranted. In this matter we are facing questions no different from those that have come to home furnishers for many centuries past. The extremely bulky tables, chests and stools of Queen Elizabeth's time seem separated as by an abyss from the fragile things that were made in the time of Charles II, although in time these things were less than a century apart.

It Is an Old, Old Problem

During the intervening 60 to 70 years tastes were getting away from oak types and leading toward walnut. Then furniture buyers in England were discussing the same problems many of us are today—whether for the sake of convenience, comfort and novelty they would use some of the new styles along with the old types they already had, or have the needed additions to one room and another match the things their grandparents bought, and very likely their parents as well.

The same question has been recurring in every generation since, and in all civilized countries. Always the situation has been that the later designs were better suited to the new generation than the old ones were, but that only a comparatively few families in any country could bear the expense of completely refurnishing in the new way. For that matter, probably very few cared to do so. But they did realize that the new types were the natural outcome of changed social needs and were desirable for home comfort and convenience. As a result they were adopted in part, and placed where they would best suit the family needs among the older pieces of furniture.

The English Often Did It

Important examples of this mingling of the styles of different centuries are found in the richly furnished homes of some of England's oldest aristocracy. Apparently the English never had there the furor over antiques which agitated America for about 20 years before 1930. Their families have always had old furniture about them, and bought current styles whenever they needed more. So far as we can judge there was no particular problem connected with the matter, nor any serious concern whether a Victorian table or chair would be out of harmony with one that was new for the house in the time of Queen Anne.

I wonder if Americans are not a bit oversensitive in the matter of style, thinking too much about it in the selection of their furnishings. After all, the main purpose in outfitting a house is to have it attractive in appearance and comfortable for those who live in it. To me, a dining room which is supplied entirely with Sheraton types is usually not attractive. It can be the coldest and stiffest interior imaginable, all as the result of an attempt to have stylistic purity.

That aim would be desirable for museum curators, since we look to those institutions for precise exhibitions of practices of different periods in decorative art. But I think this dining room of ours would be much more interesting and genial if the large table were Sheraton, the chairs Chippendale type, and a side table, Queen Anne. I will stop there, rather than go so far as to introduce any contemporary items, although to do so might add a pleasing evidence of our alertness to the fine and vivacious qualities of designers of today.

In time, I suppose, Americans will lose this self-consciousness concerning styles, which all too often leads to conventional and artificial-appearing rooms, lacking in individuality and distinction and appearing to be what they are—the expression of someone else's taste rather than the owner's. Happily many people are already avoiding such effects by selecting each piece of furniture first, for its purpose; next for its attractiveness in itself; lastly, for its suitability as an element of a group. All this is regardless of the label for traditional style, date, or period, which might be applied to it.

Another point that Mr. Butt brings out in this London contribution is that the architecture of a house need not determine in a rigid manner the type of furnishings. If it is assumed that the contrary is true, and that only modern furniture may be used in a modern house, one falls immediately into the stiffness of appearance and narrow range of taste that was found in the dining room mentioned above.

Perhaps the reason that boundaries of selection are so sharply set in many cases, is because the owner or decorator feels safer in doing so than in showing a more liberal and comprehensive taste. Of course, it would be possible to arrive at absurd and incongruous mingling of unsympathetic types, but I am not sure that even this evidence of freedom and independence might be preferred to the timid consistency which is the more common, opposite extreme.

One of my associates has criticized this concrete cottage, saying that it looks like a small workshop. The windows on each floor are the same size and they are evenly spaced, taking nearly all the wall area on one side of the building. But as mentioned in the article itself, it has been a custom in England for centuries to group windows and to have many more of them than are desired in America. The reason for this is the difference in climate, far more sunlight and much greater extremes of heat and cold being found in the United States.

Brass Gains Favor

MORE than for many seasons past, brass has been noticed lately. Its character has changed somewhat, though, for there is less demand for the engraved brass and more interest in hand-wrought, plain-finished plates and candlesticks. Perfectly plain brass bowls with sides sloping upward and outward are very choice for flowers. The holder in the small base distributes the stems and sends the blossoms out to a well-rounded bouquet.

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1936

66 Saved as Coast Guard Ends Week With String of Rescues

Boston News Today:

Coast Guard May Enforce Sea Safety by New Law
7500 Clear Boston Streets; Others Seek Work
All State Highways Except North Shore Open
Winter Sports Reach Peak; Snow Trains Jammed
Murphy Justifies $400 State House Radio

Wide World: By a Staff Photographer

The Trail of the Snow Lures Thousands of New Englanders

Group Waiting to Board Snow Train — Snow Train Arrives at Its Destination

Rescues:

Coast Guard Men Make Fine Week's Record

Hammered by 75-mile-an-hour winds, the North Atlantic was still turbulent today, but Boston Coast Guard headquarters were calm as staccato dots and dashes wirelessed from cutters and patrol boats assured that all was well out on the big waves. Local division of the Coast Guard has this week effected rescue of 66 men. It was one of the busiest weeks in annals of the Boston office.

The fast, new cutter Algonquin, reported today that it got a tow line aboard the New Bedford fishing boat Mary and Julia at 4 o'clock this morning and at noon was making its way through towering combers to get in the lee of No Man's Island (south of Cape Cod) where it could improve its tow and then proceed to New Bedford.

From George E. Eaton, superintendent of the Boston Lightship division, it was learned today that a dory from the Mary and Julia made its way to the lightship late Thursday night and asked that help be sent. The lightship forgot to get the name of the distressed vessel, resulting in its identity remaining a mystery until this morning. Able to make only five knots an hour against the gale, the cutter Champlain from New York and the cutter Algonquin headed for the Mary and Julia all day yesterday. The Algonquin found the ship approximately 18 miles northwest by west of the lightship at 2 a. m. today. Two hours later she succeeded in getting a tow line aboard.

The cutter Cayuga with 11 fishermen rescued from the Boston trawler Gertrude M. Fauci was retracing its course from Nova Scotia today in order to tow the trawler Winthrop, owned by R. O'Brien & Co. of Boston. The ship reported a piston rod broken. While not in immediate danger, it was more or less helpless to combat the heavy seas.

The 66 rescued during the week included 15 men on the Winthrop, 21 on the Natalie Hammond, towed into Boston Fish Pier yesterday, 12 on the Mary and Julia, 11 on the Gertrude M. Fauci, and the seven CCC boys adrift on a Cape Cod ice floe.

Sea Safety:

Bill to Put Coast Guards Aboard Ships Gains Support

The week's activities of the Coast Guard led local shipping men today to add their support to a measure now before the national Congress which would make the safety of American passenger vessels the concern of the Coast Guard. The bill provides for an officer of the Coast Guard going on voyages of vessels flying the American flag to supervise safety drills and otherwise prevent disasters similar to the Morro Castle case.

Some 50 officers of the Coast Guard would be assigned to make the trips. While not every boat would have a coast guardsmen aboard every voyage, each ship would always be subject to such an officer and would carry one at frequent intervals.

The new safety bill would also have a commission of three officials, including one officer of the Coast Guard, investigate all sea disasters involving American ships.

Phillip F. King of the Boston Sailor's Haven, announced today that he is going to Washington next week, at the instigation of local seamen and shippers, to speak for the bill at a congressional hearing.

It was learned today that no Boston Coast Guard vessel has been in port for a period longer than two days in a month. Shore leaves have been canceled.

Snow:

Nine Inches Fall as Milder Weather Is Forecast

Nine inches of snow fell in Boston in the winter's second heavy storm, the Weather Bureau reported today, but it left forecasters —who would like it understood they want warm weather as much as anybody else—smiling. They believe the storm broke the grip of the frigid zone from the great ice cap that has hovered over Boston since Jan. 18.

But the storm was so general over the nation that it may not break in Boston, because of interlocking features, before its—50 degree chilliness is spent in the Northwest, so cloudy weather with temperature ranging between 14 and 18 degrees above zero was forecast for today and tomorrow.

Some 7500 Shovelers At Work on the Streets

Busiest places in Boston today were the city's 675 miles of streets. Approximately 7500 workers kept traffic moving. They were assisted by 500 trucks, 185 snowplows and 32 snow loaders.

Principal arteries were clear at noon today and work was centered on widening lanes and in clearing side streets. Councilor Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park said that in his district streets were not open satisfactorily. He called on Christopher J. Carven, Boston's public works commissioner, to declare an emergency and add even more men and equipment.

Of the 7500 employed, 2500 were emergency workers, hired by the city, 3000 were WPA workers, 600 were regular employees of the Public Works Department and 300 were Boston welfare workers.

At noon today about 100 men applied at the Mayor's office for snow-removal work, but Commissioner Carven said he could not use more. Police cleared the room. There was no disorder.

Highways:

State Thoroughfares Are Practically All Open

Except for sections of the North Shore, all state highways were reported open for traffic by State Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan today. He left to personally supervise efforts to clear the North Shore routes, buried beneath snow pounded in from the sea by the 65-mile-an-hour easterly wind.

The new so-called International Highway between Revere and Malden was focal point in snow-clearing debate this morning. Residents along the route said they could not get in food and fuel. The State maintained it was a Revere street, refused to plow it out. Revere officials said it was a state highway, were equally adamant. After several hours of bickering and statute reading, Commissioner Callahan ordered it cleared, said they would argue about it later.

In the Berkshires, where 17 inches of snow fell, all highways were open, as were all principal highways of the State. Some 700 trucks were busy all last night and today.

Snow Trains:

Big Exodus Forecast For Over the Week-End

A heavy fall of snow and cold weather to hold it made prospects good for week-end snow sport. Though most enthusiasts will leave Boston tomorrow, today was the departing time for many long-distance sportsters. A good-sized crowd left the North Station on the week-end snow train to Stowe, Vt., in the Smuggler's Notch-Mt. Mansfield region.

Tomorrow other trains will leave the North Station for Goffstown, N. H., and from the South Station to Hinsdale, Mass.

Carnivals, an annual feature of many northern New England communities, were another reason for an aarlier exodus since most of them start today. Sportsters usually travel on their Saturday holidays. In the list scheduled for the week-end were carnivals in Middlebury, Vt.; Ashburnham and Greenfield, Mass.; Lebanon, Bath, New London and Peterboro, N. H.

$440 Radio:

Held Need to Keep Agriculture Up to Date

Discussing the purchase of a $440 radio which he has requested for the state department of agriculture and which he considers "a necessary part of the equipment," Commissioner Howard Murphy outlined today the services of the department at length and showed where the combined receiver-recorder would come in handy.

Asked whether it was not possible to receive the scripts from important farm programs, Mr. Murphy admitted that it was, but that these sometimes differed from the speeches actually given.

He then told how the department goes on the air twice a day with market reports and several times a week for special radiocasts.

"We also have three special broadcasts a week on fish. Massachusetts only eats about 25 per cent of the fish it produces, and the idea is to get people to eat fish more than just once or twice a week. People have been frying fish for years. It is the only way they have known about. We show them how to broil and bake fish, so that it will not smell up the house. Fish is good for you."

The commissioner then discussed the Farm and Home Hour, a radiocast over a national hook-up directed to farmers. He said that it was unfortunate that the commissioner of agriculture could not listen to these important broadcasts. With the new set, even if no one in the office were able to spare time for the program, it could be recorded and filed for later reference.

He further explained that at present motorcar mileage of $2.38 a day is paid to one of the men in the department to come in for a 6:30 a. m. radiocast. This would be eliminated by the new machine because the recording would be made the night before.

Radio experts, however, pointed out today that the average "home recording" of the type requested by Mr. Murphy could hardly be used for professional radiocasting.

The Commissioner also remarked that he worked 12 hours a day, though what this had to do with the case, he did not explain.

Pilsudski:

Second Ship Flying Polish Flag to Arrive

When the motorship Pilsudski ties up at Commonwealth Pier tomorrow it will be the second passenger ship flying the flag of Poland ever to arrive in Boston. Thousands of Bostonians of Polish descent planned today to greet the ship on its arrival and participate in ceremonies aboard her and in Boston's Public Garden where officers of the ship will place a wreath on the memorial of the Polish patriot, Kosciuszko, who came to America and trained Revolutionary soldiers.

The Pilsudski was fabricated in an Italian yard at Trieste and launched last spring. The Polish Government is paying for the boat with coal delivered to Italian railroads.

The vessel is said to be exactly similar to the Italian liner Vulcania, built in the same shipyards. By a coincidence, both vessels will be tied at the same pier tomorrow.

Polymet Trial Brings Victory In Long Fight

Jarvis Conviction Follows 15 Years of Work by Business Bureau

Sentence Awaited

Federal Court Verdict Hailed As Blow to Bucket Shops

A campaign of 15 years by the Boston Better Business Bureau against William L. Jarvis, Boston and New York broker, for alleged fraudulent stock transactions, will be successfully concluded on Monday.

At that time Jarvis and four associates will be sentenced in federal court by Judge Elisha H. Brewster on charges of using the mails to defraud and violating the Securities Exchange Commission Act, in the Polymet Manufacturing Company case.

Since 1921, shortly after Jarvis entered the brokerage business in Boston, the Better Business Bureau has followed his activities. Various state and federal attorneys also have made periodical investigations of Jarvis's career, but only the Business Bureau has kept up a constant attack against his methods of stock promotions.

Blow at Stock Frauds

Conviction last Thursday of Jarvis in the $640,000 Polymet collapse is not regarded, however, as a personal victory for the Business Bureau, but as a blow at the root of fraudulent stock deals in Boston—a city long known for its bucket shops.

Although the Business Bureau's spotlight played consistently on Jarvis's activities for 15 years, it was not until the Securities Exchange Act was passed in 1934 that definite action was taken. Shortly after Edmund J. Brandon was appointed regional SEC director in Boston, the drive against tipster sheets, bucket shops and against Jarvis opened up.

In the spring of 1935 a rather sensational hearing made the public generally aware, for the first time, of Jarvis' activities. At that hearing it was charged that Jarvis and associates had promoted various fraudulent stock transactions amounting to several million dollars, during the depression years.

Promotions Halted

It was also charged that Jarvis had as counsel Homer Albers, at that time Dean of the Boston University Law School. Mr. Albers is now dean emeritus.

Just before the hearing opened, Jarvis and his current partner, Samuel L. Gaines, were promoting a stock sale under a business known as the Winchester Institute. Shortly after the hearing closed, Jarvis abandoned his Winchester Institute promotions.

The Better Business Bureau records Jarvis's long career as a promoter as follows:

1920—Jarvis was chairman of the Curb Exchange when a campaign on silver stocks was conducted. Resulted in conviction of 12 brokers in the state court. George F. Redmond dealt in these promotions.

New York Transaction

1922—Jarvis deprived of New York Stock Exchange stock-ticker service on grounds that he was guilty of transactions detrimental to the exchange.

1923—Jarvis was a defendant in a bill of complaint brought by creditors of C. S. Dempsey & Co., over a $10,000 credit, found by a master to be untrue.

1924—Jarvis acted as broker for the George F. Redmond bucket shop. He was indicted with Redmond, but later nol-prossed by the district attorney on insufficient evidence.

Case Settled Out of Court

1925—Jarvis and others named in a petition over the J. J. Hackett & Co. bankruptcy over the alleged concealment of $300,000. Settlement made out of court.

1925—Jarvis broker for George Graham Rice. Like G. F. Redmond, Rice is now in the federal penitentiary for mail fraud.

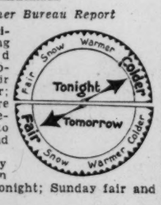
1926-1932 — Jarvis interested in speculative stocks such as Union Gold and Silver Mines, Perpetual Petroleum, Universal Glass Machine Co., and published "The Financial Criterion," accused of being a tipster sheet.

1934—Jarvis and associates indicted for mail fraud in Curtis Manufacturing Company stock, never tried.

1935—Tried for fraud in New York Federal Court, Atlas Tack case. Jury disagreement.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Decreasing cloudiness and slightly colder tonight; Sunday fair and slightly colder; lowest temperature tonight 14 to 18 degrees; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds.

Maine: partly cloudy, colder in the west portion tonight; Sunday fair and colder

Other New England States: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west winds over the north portion and fresh west shifting to northwest over the south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	23	23	Minneapolis	-18	-20
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	45	46
Chicago	0	-2	New York	32	28
Denver	0	-2	Norfolk	34	34
Helena	-32	-32	Philadelphia	32	32
Jacksonville	54	54	St. Louis	2	2
Kansas City	-6	-6	San Francisco	50	50
Los Angeles	50	50	Washington	34	34
Miami	70	62			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 15.
B—Maximum, Feb. 14

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:52 p. m.; height, 7.7 feet.
Sunday, 5:12 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:45 p. m.

'Apex' Stations Tied to Future Radio Growth

Facsimile Transmission and Television Dependent on Ultra Short Waves

Boston Has Three

'Line of Sight' Basis Also Seen Key to Static Elimination

"Apex" station is a title that has begun to be officially bandied about in technical radio circles. It denotes an ultrashortwave station whose antenna is located physically at the highest spot available for good coverage, hence "apex."

Boston has three "apex" transmitters. The pioneer "apex" station in Boston is W1XAV, whose antenna is located atop the 300-foot mast of Station WNAC in Squatum, Mass. The next oldest is W1XAO, operated by Westinghouse. Its mast soars above the sign on the Hotel Bradford in Boston, where WBZ's studios are located. The newest of the apex transmitters in W1XER, whose antenna is also located atop WNAC's mast in Squatum.

Line of Sight Basis

Since ultra short waves travel on "line of sight" basis any high building or hill may serve as an antenna location. The Boston Custom House, the United Shoe Machinery Building or the Post Office might serve equally well as "apex" locations.

But the greatest significance in Boston's "apex" transmitters is their future possible use for television, facsimile transmission and local broadcasting.

Aid to Television

Television will require a wide path in the ether in order to produce a suitable picture. Since the ultra-shortwaves contain the necessary "room" in the ether, most of the television transmission of the future will be carried on these frequencies. Regular broadcast and shortwave frequencies could be employed for television but since the demand for television channels in the future may be as great as the demand now for broadcast channels the Federal Communications Commission has wisely designated the ultra-shorts for television communication.

By far the greatest number of applicants for experimental licenses to operate on the ultra-shortwaves have come from newspapers. In this fact lies the significance of the role that facsimile is to play in the future newspaper.

Facsimile Transmission

Facsimile, which means the sending of printed, written or photographic matter over the air, envisions the day when the householder may come down to his living room and pick up a roll of printed paper on his "home facsimile set" and scan the latest news and pictures without going out to the corner news store.

Local Standing

Today the problem which puzzles radio stations is how they may keep their local standing and yet become transmitters of national programs. For the local programs bring in the money whereas the national programs carry the prestige.

This arrangement is complicated by the fact that transmitters on broadcast waves are forced to use large amounts of power in order to reach their local listeners well. In employing this power they send out a signal, however, which reaches well beyond the local area, into what is called the "nuisance" area. So stations run up huge power bills to serve local listeners and at the same time release large amounts of signal which are wasted.

Advertising Conflict

In the business offices the inevitable conflict between the national advertiser and the local advertiser constantly reigns. The national advertiser has to be guaranteed certain periods of time to make it profitable for him to sponsor a program covering the country. He, therefore, pre-empts large amounts of time in the most favorable parts of the evening.

The local advertiser also desires a good hour to put his message on the air. But when he goes to the radio station he finds that national advertisers have secured the best times on the air. He is forced to take less advantageous times and feels that he is being prevented from being heard in his own city.

Thus again the "vicious circle" of station power comes into play. The local advertiser unable to get time on a big station in his own city must buy time on a smaller station. A smaller station has less power and does not reach the area which the local advertiser feels he ought to reach. The regional advertiser in this case feels that he is paying too much money and not getting enough results.

Ultra Short Wave

The solution of the problem of the national advertiser versus the local advertiser may be solved by the adoption of ultra shortwave transmitters for local broadcasting. Under this system as many as a dozen ultra short stations may be placed within a city's boundaries without their signals interfering with the ultra short transmitters in another city 50 miles away.

For the national advertiser is visualized a group of high-powered stations located at strategic points all over the country serving large areas instead of specific cities. Eventually the national radio networks, it is believed, may devolve into such a pattern as this. So it is seen that we shall have two distinct groups, one the ultra short serving cities and local advertisers, the other on regular broadcast channels, serving great areas and national advertisers.

Friend of Landon Proposes 5-Point Farm Plan to N. E.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 15 (AP)—A friend of Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas proposed a five-point agricultural program to New England farmers today with a warning that tariff protection on some of their products is being "whittled away" by the New Deal.

Representative Hope (R) of Kansas, who had discussed his farm plan previously with the western Republican presidential possibility, presented it at the state convention of the Connecticut Farm Bureau.

He said the Administration's soil conservation-crop control program, successor to AAA, probably would be only temporary and that farmers everywhere had a common interest in a permanent solution "helpful alike to the fruit grower on the Pacific Coast, the wheat farmer in Kansas, the cotton farmer in Georgia and the dairy farmer in Connecticut."

Five-Point Program

He suggested:

1. Adequate tariff protection for farm products, supplemented in some instances by import quotas.
2. Federal subsidies to offset the amount tariffs add to the cost of articles farmers buy.
3. Widening of foreign markets for American farm surpluses by "Yankee trading" with individual countries, as suggested by George N. Peek, former advisor to President Roosevelt.
4. Proper administration of marketing agreements to aid the dairy, fruit and vegetable growing industries.
5. Research to find new uses for farm products and domestic substitutes for products now imported.

Pending Farm Bill

As to the pending Administration farm bill, Mr. Hope said:

"It may have some merit as a temperory program and personally I believe that some program should be continued because, if it is once dropped, it will be difficult, perhaps, to inaugurate it again. . . .

"It may be that the ultimate solution of this problem can best be worked out by means of grants to the states permitting the states to set up their own agencies for handling the matter. . . . Unless the program is very carefully guarded it does offer a menace to the dairy and livestock industry."

Labor Act Contested

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Cabot Manufacturing Company, which operates a rayon fabrics plant at Brunswick, Maine, asked an injunction yesterday against the application of the National Relations Act to its plant. The petition also sought to block the National Relations Board from holding hearings to determine whether an election should be held on designation of the United Textile Workers of America as the employers' representative in collective bargaining.

Fight on Reardon to Cost Curley School Vote

Organized opposition to Governor Curley's appointment of James G. Reardon as state commissioner of education, constitutes a real threat to the Governor's continued election success, according to politicians who have watched closely the effect of the Reardon move.

All this opposition has not been created merely by the removal of Dr. Payson Smith, the former commissioner, although a good portion of it may be thus attributed. But Mr. Reardon's attitude toward various educators, his almost clean sweep of Dr. Smith's department appointees, and his loud defense of the teachers' oath have developed most of the ill feeling.

Teachers Organized

Those who see the situation as a large barrier which Governor Curley must surmount before he can obtain victory in the election for United States Senator insist that the 50,000 teachers in Massachusetts have never been really organized to fight a political battle. But they are now, it is contended, because of Mr. Reardon.

Some politicians figure that 95 per cent of the teachers are opposed to Mr. Reardon and therefore to Mr. Curley. This 95 per cent could work considerable havoc, if they started an anti-Curley war.

The war, if it does come, will not be the open type. Rather, it will be a quiet campaign among families and friends. Such a movement has much potential strength. It will be interesting to see whether it really develops.

The Senate Campaign

Of course, in the Senate contest the arguments concerning state appointments would not be so effective as in a re-election battle. There are many who will be willing to forgive and forget many of the Governor's acts on Beacon Hill if he runs for United States Senator.

In the 1934 gubernatorial contest, many voters said "Mr. Curley may not have been too good a Mayor, but he will be a good Governor." An equal level of reasoning is again heard from his supporters, who sum up his qualifications for the Senate as follows: "Mr. Curley will make a good Senator, with his gift for oratory and his ability to sway those about him."

Regardless of the office for which Mr. Curley runs, there is some feeling that most of the teacher vote will be "anti-Curley."

Reardon's Boner?

Among political circles, Mr. Reardon's action in reopening the Watt-Massachusetts State College speech incident is considered anything but smart.

The now somewhat famous incident concerns the convocation address of Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, at Massachusetts State College. Mr. Watt, in the advance copies of his address, let loose on Mr. Curley's appointment of Mr. Reardon.

The passages concerning that incident were considered by Dr. Hugh P. Baker, president of the college, as too fiery and he suggested deletions, to which Mr. Watt agreed. However, at least one newspaper published the original speech before the college press bureau had time to notify them of the changes. The reverberations were strong.

Incident Reopened

Then just as memory of the incident became hazy, Mr. Reardon furnished a copy of President Baker's letter of explanation to a Boston newspaper. The newspaper, to let its readers know the circumstances, published the letter and recounted the original speech somewhat.

By Mr. Reardon's own actions, therefore, the incident was reopened and once more brought to the attention of the public. Had Mr. Reardon said nothing, and refused to reveal the contents of President Baker's personal letter, the public would have forgotten about the speech.

For this reason, some politicians are chuckling over the fact that Mr. Reardon's own mistake made one "unspoken" criticism carry a double punch.

Edgar M. Mills

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Proposal Is Made That Philadelphia Widen Merit Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15—The first step in any program for better governmental personnel must be the substitution of the merit system for the patronage system of appointment, promotion and removal, says the Bureau of Municipal Research in the current issue of its bulletin, Citizens' Business.

Surveying Philadelphia conditions in this respect, the bureau finds that although legal provision for the merit system is made in the city charter, it may only be applied under this provision to some city departments. These departments contain about 83 per cent of the city-county personnel.

Not under the civil service are all the county departments, the courts, a few city departments and the departments in the "twilight zone" between city and county status. The 1936 budget authorized 3545 permanent positions in the noncivil service departments.

Some of these departments, however, maintain merit systems of their own. The free library, for instance, conducts at intervals library training classes, to which admission is by examination. Applicants for library positions must pass another examination, too, upon completing the course before they are eligible for permanent appointment.

"To extend the merit system to departments not under civil service rules requires legislation at Harrisburg," Citizens' Business concludes. To widen the scope of the merit system in departments under civil service rules requires only action by the Civil Service Commission."

Sewing Circle Moves Into Hosiery Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15—A WPA "sewing circle" of more than 700 women began work in a hosiery mill building here. Their busy needles are at work upon clothing for the needy of the city. Within a fortnight, it is expected that their number will be increased to 2400. Until the wiring of the building for machinery is completed all work will be done by hand.

The supervisor of the project intended that all the women should be taught useful types of sewing so that the experience will be of lasting value to them. Several other sewing projects, giving work to 1900 more women, are expected to be under way in a short time.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"3 WISE FOOLS" (Shubert). Starring William Gillette and assisted by James Kirkwood, Charles Coburn and others. 8:20.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dana, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30.

"END OF SUMMER" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents a new play by S. N. Behrman starring Ina Claire and Osgood Perkins. 8:20.

Movies

MEMORIAL—Ann Harding and Herbert Marshall in "The Lady Consents." 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06. Also latest "March of Time."

MAJESTIC — "Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

METROPOLITAN—Paul Muni in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5, 7:45, 10:30. Stage: John Boles with a big musical revue, Sevitzky's orchestra.

FINE ARTS—Russian novelty picture, "The New Gulliver," based on Jonathan Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." 1:20, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50. Also "Rose Bowl Classic," a Mickey Mouse and other shorts.

MODERN—Bing Crosby and Ethel Merman in "Anything Goes." 9:15 a. m., 12:24, 3:33, 6:42, 9:51. Also Victor McLaglen and Heather Angel in "The Informer." 10:47 a. m., 1:56, 5:05, 8:14.

EXETER—"Affairs of Susan," 2:15, 5:05, 8. Frank Morgan and Cecily Courtneidge in "The Perfect Gentleman." 3:40, 6:30, 9:25.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Land of Evangeline," "Foolish Heart," "Gentlemen's Sport," latest news reels, and other shorts.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Claire Trevor and Kent Taylor in "My Marriage." Fenway: 2:20, 4:58, 7:35, 10:14. Paramount: 9, 11:32 a. m., 2:10, 4:42, 7:14, 9:52. Also "Freshman Love," with Frank McHugh and Patricia Ellis. Fenway: 1, 3:38, 6:16, 8:45. Paramount: 10:20 a.m., 1, 3:30, 5, 8:40.

BOSTON—"Two in the Dark," with Walter Abel and Margot Grahame. 10:48 a. m., 1:48, 4:48, 7:48, 10:32 Stage: Wayne King and his orchestra, Arren-Broderick in "Opera in the Ruff," Helen Charleston and Allen and Kent.

TREMONT—Clark Gable in "After Office Hours," 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Redheads on Parade," with John Boles and Dixie Lee, 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

UPTOWN—"Rose of the Rancho," 1:09, 4:58, 7:07, 10:06. Also "Red Salute." 2:40, 5:40, 8:39.

UNIVERSITY—Shirley Temple in "The Littlest Rebel." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Collegiate." 2, 5, 8.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Navy Wife." 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Red Salute." 3:45, 6:50, 10:05.

STATE AND ORPHEUM —"Rose Marie," co-starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Film directed by W. S. Van Dyke and produced by Hunt Stromberg. Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also, "A Perfect Tribute."

Music

REPERTORY—Dance recital by Adolphe Robicheau, French-American dancer, assisted by group of dancers, 8:30.

Other Events

STATLER HOTEL—Parent night meeting of the Dawn Patrol, with a program including a Court of Honor, and a demonstration by members of the Patrol and the U. S. Coast Guard, 8.

REPERTORY THEATRE—"Merry Movies" presented by Mrs. William Stanley Parker. Mickey Mouse and other cartoons. 9:45 to 6:30.

Sunday

Music

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Song recital by Arthur Bouton, Copley Square, 8.

WALTHAM WPA CONCERT—State Symphonic Orchestra. First Baptist Church, Moody and Charles Streets, 7:30.

Radio Programs On Page 10

SOUTH BOSTON WPA CONCERT—Professional trio, with lecture. Hawes Congregational Church, 527 Broadway, 4.

BACK BAY WPA CONCERT—State Symphonic Orchestra, R. G. Braslavsky, conductor. Emmanuel College, 400 The Fenway, 3.

CHARLESTOWN WPA CONCERT — Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. City Sq. Y. M. C. A. 3:15.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Discussion of "The Coming German Revolution," by Prince Hubertus Loewenstein, 8.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—Address on "Constitutional Difficulties of Self-Government," by Donald R. Richberg, former executive director of the National Emergency Council. Corner Milk and Washington Street, 3:30.

BOSTON WORKERS FORUM—Address on "American Labor—Its Next Step," by William E. Huehnel, 8 Byron Street, 8.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Illustrated lecture on "School Days of Old Boston," by Joseph F. Sullivan, Copley Square, 3:30

FANEUIL HALL — Washington-Lincoln Commemorative exercises, arranged by the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association, 3.

WEST END WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Theater in "Genesis," with professional chorus. First M. E. Church, Temple Street, 7:30.

Monday

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Round Table discussion on "Interrelation of the Farm Program and the Cotton Textile Industry," led by Lincoln Baylies, former president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, 46 Beacon Street, 11.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "A Walk in Hardy's Wessex," by Dr. Frank W. C. Hersey, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

HOTEL STATLER—Meeting of the Boston Branch, National League of American Pen Women. Talk on "Painting Tropical Flowers," by Mrs. Frances S. Waxman, 3.

Teachers Resent Misrepresenting State Federation

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 15 (AP)—Strong resentment against any attempt to inject religious or racial issues into the movement initiated by the Springfield Teachers' Economic Association to bring about a change in policy of the State Teachers' Federation is expressed in a statement today by the executive board of the local association.

The statement declares that the association has no interest as to whether the Commissioner of Education or directors of the state federation are "Jews or Gentiles, Protestants, Catholics or Moslems, Democratic or Republicans, as long as they conduct their business with high purpose."

The statement makes clear that the sole issue is preserving the integrity of the state federation by keeping it free from politics.

It declares that without—as far as is known—making a canvass of the sentiment of the teachers of the State, a majority of the federation directors repeatedly gave the impression that they represented the views of the 21,000 members in placing the federation on record as favoring the replacement of Payson Smith by James G. Reardon as Commissioner of Education.

The statement asserts that the Springfield Association is in no sense "attacking" or "persecuting" the new commissioner, "nor will it ever be necessary to ask us in Springfield to be 'loyal' to any commissioner of education who follows the high road trodden by his predecessors."

Only 8 of 500 Paroled Fail to Return to Jail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Of the more than 500 long-term convicts released on Christmas paroles by Gov. Bibb Graves, only eight were reported missing two days after the paroles expired.

Hamp Draper, head of the parole department, expressed confidence that all would return. Several lived long distances away, he said, and the weather had been unusually severe.

The convicts were released on a "man to man" agreement to return. One declined a parole because he "had no place to go" and several returned after a day or two stating that they had been in prison so long that they couldn't enjoy themselves outside.

Woman Heads Linen Buyers

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP) — Miss Zella Andrews of Omaha, Neb., became on Feb. 13 the first woman ever to head the National Domestics and Linen Buyers' Association. She was elected president of the association at its semiannual meeting.

School Age and Auto Guests Share Legislative Spotlight

The Legislative Week

The smashing defeat of legislation raising the school leaving age from 14 to 16 and the final passage of the bill providing that "guests," seeking damages from automobile drivers, must prove the latter guilty of "gross negligence" were the most important actions of the Massachusetts Legislature this week.

The 16-year school age bill, supported by labor, industry and various educators, was killed mainly as a result of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Richard J. Quinlan, head of the parochial school system in Massachusetts, who appealed for an opposing vote. A summary of the more important legislative action during the week included:

The Governor

Action: Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, filling Governor Curley's shoes, signed a bill providing that "guests" to collect accident damages must prove gross negligence on the part of the driver.

Significance: A total of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 will be returned to motorists by insurance companies, for "guest coverage" insurance cost drops from $9.75 to $3.25. The act nullifies an 1820 law which provided that when drivers of vehicles are violating laws of the road at the time of an accident the "guest" need not prove gross negligence.

The House

Action: Killed by a 174-36 vote a bill providing that children must stay in school until 16 years of age, instead of 14, as the law now provides. Accepted adverse reports on two similar measures. Labor was strongly in favor of this measure.

Significance: The Rev. Mr. Richard J. Quinlan's opposing letter proved too great a barrier for the bill's proponents. However, Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston engineered a roll call vote, placing each member on record. Labor plans to use this roll call to good advantage in the elections next fall.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a measure, passed by the Senate, providing for interstate compacts to protect the purity of Massachusetts water.

Significance: Many Massachusetts streams originate in other New England states. Compacts would prevent pollution in the source states.

Action: Accepted, in concurrence with the Senate, adverse reports on several bills giving partial tax exemption to home owners.

Significance: Despite the fact that real estate needs relief, the legislature realized that such exemptions, without new taxation, would cause municipal bankruptcy.

Action: Accepted adverse report on a bill abolishing compulsory military drill in educational institutions in Massachusetts.

Significance: One more year the legislature remains unconvinced that compulsory military training is futile. The backers, the Socialist Party and others who were handled rudely by the legislative committee on education, held optional drill was more productive of good officers, inasmuch as only those who like the subject would take it.

Action: Overturned an adverse committee report on a measure prohibiting gas and electric companies from making charges for meters and other services.

Significance: This measure would abolish the present 50-cent service charge of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, now hidden in the amount charged for the first 100 cubic feet of gas used.

Action: Accepted adverse committee reports on several bills forcing banks and insurance companies to reduce mortgage interest rates.

Significance: The House proceeded on the theory that the legislature has no right to set mortgage interest rates.

Action: Accepted, with the Senate, adverse reports on two measures forcing electric companies to include steam profits in their computation of light rates and authorizing the department of public utilities to establish temporary rate schedules.

Significance: The bills were part of Senator Thomas M. Burke's drive against utilities. The first was aimed against a Cambridge company. The second would have established a means whereby the D. P. U. could test rates before they become permanent.

Action: Accepted adverse report on Governor Curley's recommendation that a study be made to ascertain the need of promoting economic education in high schools.

Significance: The backers claimed most students now graduate from high school devoid of necessary economic knowledge.

Action: Accepted adverse report on a bill to place before the voters of Massachusetts the question, "Shall June 17 (Bunker Hill Day) be made a legal holiday in Massachusetts?"

Significance: The House felt the present number of legal holidays is sufficient. June 17 is now a legal holiday in Suffolk County.

The Senate

Action: Accepted adverse report on Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield's bill to allow discounts on tax bills paid within a specified period.

Significance: Mayor Mansfield figured this discount would bring about more speedy payment of tax bills. The Senate, however, felt the present late payment penalty sufficient inducement.

Action: Accepted adverse committee report on a bill to allow cities and towns to tax real estate, machinery, merchandise, stocks and bonds, mortgages and bank deposits at the same rate.

Significance: The sponsors felt such legislation would relieve real estate. The opponents, however, won with the argument that such legislation would drive business and taxpayers out of Massachusetts.

Action: Concurred with the House in accepting an adverse committee report on a bill to license cats.

Significance: The legislation was regarded more as a joke than anything else.

Action: Accepted, with the House, adverse report on a measure allowing Suffolk County voters to decide whether March 17, St. Patrick's day, shall be a legal holiday in the county.

Significance: The proposal was good political strategy for Representative John B Wenzler of South Boston, an Irish district.

Action: Accepted, with the House, a negative committee report on a measure prohibiting use of sacrilegious or obscene language at theatrical performances.

Significance: Like the House, the Senate was not convinced that too much profanity is now used on the stage.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill requiring gas and electric companies to furnish itemized bills for consumers.

Significance: The House has already passed this measure, which would extend the practice started by Boston firms.

Action: Accepted, in concurrence with the House, an adverse report on a bill to require electric light companies to furnish free lamps.

Significance: The utility lobby talked sufficiently fast to show that the practice had been abandoned in other states and should not be fostered in Massachusetts.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill prohibiting members of the Executive Council from resigning to accept another state position.

Significance: This legislation would prevent recurrence of Governor Curley's action in appointing Republican Councillors to other well-paid positions to change the Council majority from Republican to Democratic.

Action: Accepted, in concurrence with the House, adverse committee reports on several measures to tighten state regulation of telephone companies.

Significance: The bills, most technical in nature, were perennial legislation, always defeated.

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The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Alma Shirmer, pianist	"Blue Room Echoes"; soloists;	Ted Royal and his dance	Hits and Encores; talks; music
5:15	'The Monitor Views the News'	concert orchestra	orchestra; vocal soloist	Hits and Encores; talks; music
5:30	"Treasure Trails"; sketch	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten;	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra	Hits and Encores; talks; music
5:45	Terhune dog drama	children's program	Nature News period	Hits and Encores; talks; music
6:00	News; Supper Show; songs	Evening Tattler; skits; music	Yankee News Service	Frederic William Wile, talk
6:15	Lewis Moonlight Hawaiians	News; Musical Turns; Richard	Saturday Night Revue	News of Youth
6:30	News; vocalist; sports	Crooks interview	Recorded dramatic sketch	Report; Al Roth's Orchestra
6:45	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Religion in the News	Musical Moments; recording	Gogo DeLys, songs; orchestra
7:00	"Treasure House of Melody";	New Yorkers; orchestra	"Family on Tour"; Frank	Yankee News Service
7:15	soloists; orchestra	"Popeye the Sailor"; sketch	Parker; comedy; orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Message of Israel: Dr. David	Dunbar Male Quartet	Band concert, Edward D'Anna,	Getting the News, 'Tip' O'Neil
7:45	Pool; choir; orchestra	Strange As It Seems	conductor; Indian legend	Hod William's Orchestra
8:00	Tom Coakley's Orchestra	Your Hit Parade; Goodman's	Straus' "The Great Waltz,"	Terry O'Toole, songs; organ
8:15	National Peace Conference;	Orchestra; Loretta Lee;	with Jessica Dragonette	Ted Weems's Orchestra
8:30	"Can War Be Stopped?";	Stuart Allen; Frimm Sisters	and James Melton, tenor;	Cincinnati Symphony Orch.,
8:45	Harold C. Phillips; Dr.	and Rhythm Kings, trios	chorus; Al Goodman's Orch.	Eugene Goossens, conductor;
9:00	I. Bowman; J. F. O'Ryan,	Rubinoff and his Violin; Vir-	Nino Martini, tenor; chorus;	Nathan Milstein, Russian
9:15	Russian Symphonic Choir	ginia Rea and Jan Peerce	Andre Kostelanetz's Orch.	violinist; Dr. James G.
9:30	National Barn Dance; Henry	Chateau; Al Jolson; Barney	Yankee Minute Men; speakers	Heller, program annotator;
9:45	Burr; Verne, Lee and	Oldfield; scene from "Green	on transportation	Tchaikovsky's Violin Con-
10:00	Mary; Hoosier Hot Shots;	Pastures"; Robert Wildhack,	California Melodies; soloists;	certo and "Pathetique" Sym-
10:15	Tune Twisters; soloists	comedy; Saxon Sisters	Paige's Orchestra	phony; overture 'Pique Dame'
10:30	Talk, "Townsend Utopia"	"The World of Science";	Anthony Trini's Orchestra	Yankee News Service
10:45	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	"Age of Alloys," talk	Spotlight Revue; variety	"Broadcasting and Public"
11:00	Reports; news; musicale	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
11:15	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Sports review; musical turns	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orchestra
11:30	Ray Noble and his orchestra;	Ben Bernie and his orchestra;	Freddie Martin's Orchestra	Ozzie Nelson and his orches-
11:45	Al Bowlly, soloist	vocal soloists	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	tra; vocal soloists

Sunday's Programs

Shortwave Radiocast

8:30 W1XAL (6.04mc), Selections from "Bits of Verse in Scots," read by William P. McKenzie, author, member of the Christian Science Board of Directors.

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-214m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	American Pageant of Youth;	Old South Church in Boston.	Temple Israel service	"Freilicher Kabtzen"; Jewish
12:15	Johnny Johnson's Orch.	Phil Saltman's Piano Club	"Romany Trail"; gypsy orch.	dramatic sketch
12:30	Radio City Symphony Orch-	University of Chicago Round	Olympic Games relay	"The Courts of Justice"; dra-
12:45	estra concert; Edwina	Table Discussion	News relay from London	matic sketch
1:00	Eustis, opera contralto,	"Road to Romany"; gypsy	Religious period with speak-	Italian string music and in-
1:15	guest soloist	orchestra concert	ers; soloists; organ	strumental soloists
1:30	National Youth Conference;	Jesse Crawford, organist	Question Box period	Italian Serenaders; soloists
1:45	Harry N. Holmes; glee club	"Personality," Marie Hale	Yankee News Service	and typical orchestra
2:00	Magic Key: Dusolina Gian-	Melody Matinee: soloist; Cav-	Leslie Howard's Matinee; pre-	Boston Opera Club Orchestra,
2:15	nini; Armand Tokatyan;	aliers Quartet; orchestra	senting "Journey's End"	Raffaelo Martino, conductor
2:30	Lum and Abner; sports	Lithuanian Independence Day	Jose Manzanares and his	Musical Album: recorded clas-
2:45	relays; symphony orchestra	relay from Kaunas	South American Orchestra	sical program
3:00	"Your English"; sketch	Harry Reser and his Eskimos:	Bach 250th Anniversary	New York Philharmonic-Sym-
3:15	Pine Mountain Merrymakers;	soloists; specialties	Album: recorded program	phony Orchestra, Arturo
3:30	music and dialogue	Metropolitan Opera Auditions	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Toscanini, conductor;
3:45	Kornienko's Orchestra	of the Air: orchestra	Sunday Matinee	Lawrence Gilman, pro-
4:00	National Vespers: Dr. Harry	"The Widow's Son"; dramatic	Special program with	gram commentator; Brahms
4:15	Emerson Fosdick; quartet	sketch; Lucille LaVerne	speaker, chorus, and organ	Symphony No. 2; Moussorg-
4:30	Jewels for Tomorrow	Rollins College program	recital	sky's "Pictures at an Exhibi-
4:45	Miners Quartet; Mine Boss	"Fireside Fantasies"	Cosmopolitans; quintet	tion," features
5:00	"Roses and Drums"; "The	Newman Award to Senator	Twilight Reveries with Vir-	"Melodians"; Bernice Claire
5:15	Last Retreat," sketch	Gerald P. Nye, No. Dakota	ginia Warren	and Oliver Smith; orchestra
5:30	Alden Edkins, basso	Landt Trio and White	Fraternity House Party: re-	Julia Sanderson and Frank
5:45	Gabriel Heatter, comment	Music by Richard Himber	corded program	Crumit; trio; orchestra
6:00	Evening Radio Journal	Religious period from New	Yankee News Service	National Amateur Night; Ray
6:15	"Makers of History"	York: speakers: music	Song Pictures: Terry O'Toole	Perkins; Johnson's Orch.
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; original dra-	NBC Pop Concert	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	"Smiling Ed" McConnell
6:45	matic sketch; orchestra	Popular variety program	All-Star Revue: variety	The Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny, Mary Living-	"K-7"; secret service dra-	Eddie Cantor; Nick Parkaya-	Evening service from Tre-
7:15	stone; Green's Or.; soloist	matic sketch; music	kakas; Louis Gress's Orch.	mont Temple Baptist
7:30	Robert L. "Believe It or Not"	Garden talk	Phil Baker, comedian; Tom-	Church; sermon by the Rev.
7:45	Ripley; soloist; orchestra	News; "Musical Turns"	my Tucker's Orchestra	C. Gordon Brownville,
8:00	Major Edward Bowes's Ama-	Ruby Newman and his concert	"The World Dances" with Lud	pastor; music by staff and
8:15	teur Hour	orchestra; Del Castillo, or-	Gluskin's Orchestra	senior choir; organ
8:30	Major Edward Bowes's Ama-	ganist; vocal sextet; in va-	CBS Players Present "Ninth	Will Osborne and his orches-
8:45	teur Hour	riety program	Avenue L"	tra; soloist
9:00	"Life Is a Song"; Olga	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	Symphony Orchestra and	Frank McGinley's Orchestra
9:15	Albani; octet; orchestra	soloists; trio; orchestra	mixed chorus, Victor Kolar,	Yankee News Service
9:30	Walter Winchell, columnist	American Album of Familiar	conductor; Gladys Swarth-	Anniversary Order of Sir Gala-
9:45	Paul Whiteman's Musical	Music; soloists; orchestra	out, soprano soloist	had; choir; organ
10:00	Varieties: Helen Morgan;	Suzanee Fisher, soprano solo-	The Marriage Clinic: sketch	Wayne King and his orches-
10:15	specialty; soloists	ist; symphony orchestra,	with Frances McDonald	tra; vocal soloists
10:30	Sunday Evening at Seth	conducted by Erno Rapee;	Freddie Rich's Penthouse	"The Band Parade"; recording
10:45	Parker's: sketch; music	talk on driving	Party: variety	Special sports program

Monday's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; music.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Forum of Character Building.
2:04 WBZ (WJZ—National), Mahler anniversary from Vienna; Philharmonic Orchestra.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
4:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Commercial Comment"; government talks.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Let's Talk It Over"; feminine forum.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly," comedy sketch; Marcelli's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Hammerstein's Music Hall: Ted Hammerstein; Lucy Laughlin; Lazy Dan.
8:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Richard Crooks, tenor; Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Howard Price, tenor; Romany Singers.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Radio Theater: Wallace Beery in "The Old Soak."
9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Grace Moore, soprano; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour: comedy sketch; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), National Forum: speaker.
11:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms"; Fisk Jubilee Singers.
12:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Maison Russe"; Russian soloists and orchestra.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Furniture Quiz Brings Smiles

Furnishing problems on Beacon Hill have been brought to front-page notice recently with the revelation that James G. Reardon, commissioner of education, paid almost $1100 for his office furniture, including such items as $10 apiece for wastebaskets.

Ambling amiably through the State House halls yesterday afternoon, Representative Bernard Finkelstein and six fellow legislators made an impromptu investigation trip, visiting several commissioners in search of furniture figures.

On Bank Commissioner Henry H. Pierce's floor was a rug said to be worth $500 by Representative Finkelstein. Mr. Pierce said he had paid $75 for it from a closed bank.

"It's cheap," said Mr. Finkelstein. "I know quality when I see it. I used to be in the rag business. I'll give you $150 for it. . . . Is the desk a Chippendale?" He pointed to a desk said to have cost $88.20.

"Easy, Doc. Chippendale is mirrors," warned Representative Edward P. Bacigalupo, who accompanied Finkelstein.

Commissioner Pierce said it had cost $700 to furnish his office.

The tour concluded, Representative Finkelstein summed up the situation as follows:

"It looks as though the bank commissioner's office cost 100 times as much as Reardon's. Commissioner Reardon ought to be ashamed of himself for purchasing such poor furnishings. He should have got better."

Ice Separates Ship From Pier

The 96 passengers who boarded the Canadian National Steamships liner Lady Drake this morning for a tropic cruise had a striking reminder of what they were leaving—if nine inches of snow weren't enough—when heavy ice kept the vessel from approaching within more than 10 feet of Commonwealth Pier.

Lines were thrown out, however, and special gangplanks laid across the gap for passengers and baggage. It was the first time in the six years that CNS boats have been coming to Boston that they have had trouble of this kind in docking.

What's Going On in the Arts

Commonwealth Orchestra

THAT remarkably busy organization, the WPA's Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, was heard again last night, this time at Jordan Hall and under the command of Alexander Thiede. The preceding evening it had played in Cambridge under (successively) Messrs. Hoffman and Simson; tomorrow afternoon will find it at the Museum of Fine Arts and conducted once more by Mr. Hoffman; Friday next, Paul Cherkassky will put it through its paces in Jordan Hall. If the orchestra does not develop into a remarkably proficient body of players it will not be for lack of experience nor for lack of preceptors. Its greatest difficulty at present might well be that, of this rapid succession of different programs, none could, in the nature of things, receive sufficient rehearsal. It is to be hoped that the orchestra's schedule may be so revised as to overcome this difficulty. Meanwhile, despite a few weak spots here and there among its personnel, it begins to show excellent form.

Last night, after a vigorous but, it seemed, somewhat nervously excited beginning with Glinka's "Russian and Ludmilla" Overture, the orchestra settled down to an evening of good playing under a conductor who knew how to draw from it well-balanced sonorities, a long gamut of dynamic shading and the necessary variety of tonal colorings. Formerly a member of the Philadelphia Orchestra's first violin section, Mr. Thiede evidently knows the métier. What is more important, he has, as far as could be judged from last night's program, which contained no work of extended symphonic proportions, good taste and warm imagination. His rhythm is strong, flexible and well varied.

These conductorial and orchestral virtues were clearly brought out by the diverse coloristic and stylistic demands of the Garden Scene from Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding," Bizet's "L'Arlésienne suite, and—abundantly — Tchaikovsky's Overture-Fantasy, "Romeo and Juliet," whose warmly, vocally romantic phrases, perfumed musical landscape, and stormy melodrama received their full due.

A severer test of good playing and conducting, however, was Wagner's "Siegfried Idyl," whose long paternal rapture may easily be permitted to sound intolerably repetitious and dull. By his well-judged tempi, subtly varied, and by his sympathetic phrasing and his appreciation of changing moods, Mr. Thiede avoided the pitfall, producing with the willing and skilful cooperation of the players, an eminently interesting and euphonious performance of a work that too often is euphonious but a bore.

S. S.

Junior League

REBECCA LINDON TAYLOR is current exhibitor at the Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street. The subject is portraiture done in pencil and red crayon (sanguine).

Mrs. Taylor's portraits are by no means uniform in style. Some are treated in sentimental fashion, sort of pre-Raphaelite; some are straightforward, graphic representations, easily recognized, bearing no sharp accent or marked characterization; a third group consists of realistic portraits of Indians of San Juan Pueblo. The latter are drawn with considerable regard for detail, so that the native characteristics are indicated clearly.

The Indian pictures reveal Mrs. Taylor at her best. She does not seem constrained to do an amiable, pleasing characterization; she goes ahead, qualifying the firm features, deepening the complexion, indicating the rougher, weather-beaten traits. She evinces an expression of good nature, of forbearance, of human kindness which seems wanting in most of her graphite portraits. The latter lean towards the conventional, and want subtle handling. One feels somehow that the distinguished sitters, such as Amelia Earhart and Admiral Byrd, disconcert the artist. In the presence of less notable models she relaxes, observes closely and does a more complete and far more significant job.

One portrait of a little girl, called "Pigtails," is very engaging. The portrait of the artist's diminutive daughter, aged 3 days, is delightful. Few mothers could be objective enough to observe their small daughters as models for portraiture. Viewed as a whole, Mrs. Taylor's pictures seem uneven. They do not follow one progressive course. They make varying demands upon the artist's skill and observation. In her better moments, Mrs. Taylor can do a very creditable piece of portraiture.

D. A.

The audience was absurdly small, but enthusiastic.

Stage and Music Notes

The Guild's "End of Summer" closes its Boston engagement at the Colonial tonight. It will be replaced Monday night by George M. Cohan's new play, "Dear Old Darling," with the author starred.

Continuing next week will be William Gillette in "Three Wise Fools," at the Shubert; "Three Men on a Horse," at the Plymouth, and "The Ghost Train," at the Copley.

The Jooss Ballet will return to Boston for three performances, March 4 and 5, at the Colonial Theater.

This year the Boston Symphony Orchestra plans two performances of the Bach St. Matthew Passion for the benefit of its pension fund. The work has not been performed by the orchestra since the days of Dr. Muck, although it was given in 1934 by the Handel and Haydn Society. The first performance will be given on Sunday, April 26. The orchestra will be assisted by the Harvard and Radcliffe choruses and by distinguished soloists.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Samaria	Feb. 16	Galway, Feb. 23	Feb. 15, 12:00 pm	Feb. 15, 7:30 am
Europa	Feb. 19	Cherbourg, Feb. 25	Feb. 19, 1:00 pm	Feb. 19, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

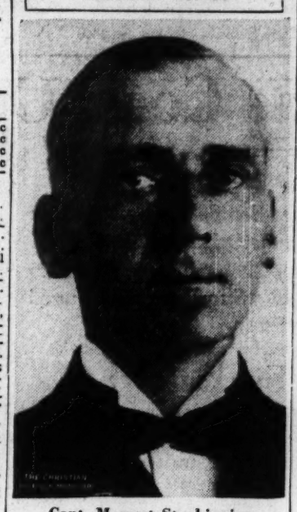
Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Manulani	San Francisco, Feb. 26	Feb. 21, 4:00 pm	Feb. 21, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco, March 3	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro, March 5	Feb. 29, 4:00 pm	Feb. 29, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco, Feb. 22	Feb. 17, 4:00 pm	Feb. 17, 7:30 pm
Pres. Jackson	Seattle, Feb. 29	Feb. 24, 4:00 pm	Feb. 24, 7:30 pm

*Leaving Boston. ‡Australia must be specially addressed.

Boston Visitor



Capt. Mamert Stankiewicz
Commander of Polish Liner Pilsudski

Capt. Mamert Stankiewicz, commander of the new Polish motorliner Pilsudski of the Gdynia America Line, which makes her first visit to Boston tomorrow morning. More than 10,000 persons are expected to take part in exercises beginning with public inspection at 9:30 a. m. and continuing until the vessel's departure at 4 p. m. for Poland.

A Winter Menu for Birds

Of little help to birds was yesterday's heavy snow, which added more than a foot to the white blanket covering New England. It doubled their food problem.

Many low bushes, bearing seeds eaten by winter birds, authorities pointed out today, are now completely covered. Food formerly placed for them by bird lovers has also been buried. About the only available food left for them, according to the Massachusetts Audubon Society, are barberries, sumac and poison ivy fruit—said to be of little value to most birds.

Following are a few directions which, experts say, will go far towards relieving their plight.

Place bread crumbs, sunflower seeds, walnuts, peanuts, bacon fat, barley, boiled rice, popcorn, wheat, etc., in spots where they are easily reached by the birds—preferably in sunny localities. Be careful, however, about putting food directly on snow. It is quite probable that it will sink into the snow. It is better to place it on boards, in open spaces, or even on newspapers held down with stones.

One thing most people forget when feeding winter birds is that birds do not often get a good drink of water. Practically every spring or river is frozen over. Therefore, a dish of water in the backyard, or on the window sill, will be appreciated almost as much as food.

Most School Officials Vote Against Compulsory Oath Law for Teachers

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 15 (AP)—Eighty six Massachusetts school officials out of 93 who answered a questionnaire would repeal the act making the teachers oath compulsory, Reginald Stevens Kimball, superintendent of Brookfield Schools, announced yesterday. He conducted a poll as secretary of the Massachusetts School Administrators Research Association.

The poll voted 86 to 12 against a pending bill which would create a certification board for teachers as "not being what we want."

The poll also voted 57 to 20 for abolishment of compulsory military drills in schools. Only one of out sixty would allow minors on premises where alcoholic beverages were being sold.

Two House bills which would prevent the sale of alcoholic beverages near schoolhouses were favored by 85 to 0.

A bill that would give the Commissioner of Education authority to establish minimum qualifications for teaching positions was opposed, 113 to 21. A Senate bill providing placement of teachers under civil service regulations was opposed, 91 to 4, the poll shows.

The poll was conducted as part of its study of school needs, particularly as related to small communities. The association was organized a year ago to provide a "cross-section" type of organization in which educational trends could be studied.

Court Test of Film

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP)—Recent action of an Ohio film censorship board in banning an animated cartoon produced by the Sentinels of the Republic was headed for a court test yesterday, said Raymond Pitcairn, national chairman of the Sentinels. The cartoon, "The Amateur Fire Brigade," was barred in Ohio, the censors said, because it "encouraged disrespect for the office of the President."

Palmer Autos Win; Hitching Posts Go

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Palmer, Mass., Feb. 15

THE day of the hitching post, once an essential part of every house front in the village, is past. Most of the posts have disappeared, but a few still mount guard on curbs, disdainful of the tide of automobile traffic.

Motorists scraped fenders more or less regularly on these isolated posts and accepted their bumps meekly. But now it has been learned that a motorist has a claim against the town for damages when the post is construed as an obstruction, and as a result, the last hitching post must go.

Maneuvers of Army Air Corps Said to Point Way to Economies

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 15 (AP)—Lieut. Col. A. H. Gilkerson, army air corps, said today the 15-day New England air force maneuvers had taught the Government how thousands of dollars might be saved on equipment.

The maneuvers, designed to test equipment under severe winter conditions, ended Thursday, but the bombers and attack planes stationed here have been snowbound and the scheduled homeward flight delayed.

Lieutenant Colonel Gilkerson, who comanded the Concord base during the tests, said the army planes flew 300,000 miles during the 15 days and 131 separate tests were conducted.

He said the cost of the tests was little and the maneuvers proved certain army equipment was not necessary.

Cities Like Toys

Busy cities and picturesque countrysides over which the U. S. Army's newest bombers hum at several thousand feet look like store-window toys.

Army fliers, however, see them only as targets for enemy bombs that in a few hours' attacking time could paralyze transportation lines, destroy bridges, cave in subways and reduce power plants to crumbling ruins.

The army flier's day begins in the dark of early morning.

Consider a typical morning at the Concord base during the winter maneuvers, which closed yesterday:

It is 8 below zero. Colonel Gilkerson orders officers and men to be "alert" for a take-off. War times are simulated. Plans are secret.

Motor Protection

Mechanics, dressed in heavy winter clothing, shove fire pots under canvas engine covers which protect the motors in place of heated hangars. Ground crews start propellers spinning in 20 minutes despite the cold.

Pilots and co-pilots receive instructions in the operations room and wait for the radio's crisp code message to "take off."

Each man wears a heavy, furlined leather suit, two pairs of woollined shoes and mittens. Parachutes strapped to their backs make it difficult to climb into cockpits of the unheated, but enclosed planes.

One by one, under a hazy moon, the bombers swing away from snow banks down the runway. Flares light the take-off path for half a mile. Searchlights guide the pilots over trees and buildings as the huge, 14,900-pound war planes roar into the air, their exhausts sputtering a bluish, ghostly fire.

Pin points red and green riding lights on wing tips indicate to flight leaders the positions of the planes as they assemble in formation.

Flying from 5000 to 30,000 feet high, the flight becomes a game of follow-the-leader. A radio in the squadron leader's plane messages orders. Another radio enables the squadron commander to communicate with his base for latest weather advices.

Still another set permits the four men in each plane—pilot, co-pilot and machine gunner, radio operator and bomber—to converse.

At the order, "Lay eggs," each bomb chamber door drops open. Underneath is the clearly defined target. At the signal, "Drop bombs," nine 100-pound bombs or one 1100-pounder drop from invisible racks.

Return to Base

Within three hours, the planes speed over New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island to New York and return to their base for another theoretical load of explosives.

A graphic description of combat under war conditions was given by Major Barney M. Giles, World War aviator and commander of the 20th Bombardment Squadron from Langley Field, Va.

Attack planes, he said, fly low over enemy anti-aircraft and "neutralize" guns and defending planes. Then the bombers, flying at 30,000 feet, beyond the sight of the human eye, zoom earthward to deliver their devastating loads.

Besides bombs, the huge planes are equipped with three machine guns, used on the outward flight only to shoot down attacking planes. Only on the journey home does the bomber take part in air combat. His job, Major Giles said, is to reach the objective.

"We don't swerve from our course until we've dropped our bombs. We'll fight enemy planes on the way home," he declared.

Engraved Wedding Invitations Announcements

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Filene's label starts a friendship

It was at a theatre in Minnesota that a woman noticed her neighbor's coat tossed over the seat. A familiar label showed. Yes, it was Filene's, of Boston. She was delighted. Here surely was a friend and hundreds of miles from home.

"So you're from Boston," she said. "No, but I always shop at Filene's. Miss S—, a Personal Shopper, buys everything for me."

"Isn't that strange, Filene's Personal Service does all my shopping, too."

(NOTE—we just interviewed one of the women who says, "The label started a lasting friendship.")

AND WHAT'S THE MORAL?

When you, here in Boston; you, up in Maine; you, even in Europe, want Personal Shopping Service . . .

REMEMBER FILENE'S

'Dig of the Century' at Ancient Antioch, Soon to be Resumed

Professor Campbell of Wellesley College and Miss Baker of Art Museum ready to sail for Syria to join others of group uncovering the mute history of a city that rose to be one of greatest in Roman empire as well as a wealth of 'finds' for American museums.

Antioch Excavation Results
Left—Jerash Ruins of the Entrance of St. Theodore Church. Upper Right—Portion of Greek Theater Unearthed Under Direction of Professor Campbell. Lower Right—North Interior Wall of Cella Temple of Bacchus. Oval—Perfect Medallion of Yakto Mosaic

Upper Left and Upper Right: © Fabil Saba, Photo Nazareth
Photos Courtesy of Wellesley College

When the Italian liner Vulcania slips down the harbor and out to sea tomorrow noon she will carry two treasure hunters bound for Syria to continue their work of unearthing the ancient city of Antioch-on-the-Orontes. They are Prof. William Alexander Campbell of the department of art at Wellesley College and Miss Gladys Baker, assistant in the Farnsworth Art Museum at Wellesley, who gained considerable fame in archaeological circles last year as director and cataloguer—numismatist, respectively, of the so-called "Dig of the Century" at Antioch.

The Antioch expedition is prolific to American institutions of art and culture because the present Syrian Government is allowing a fair and reasonable distribution of the splendid mosaic and statuesque finds, many of which are already in America.

In Orontes Valley

Located in the beautiful Orontes valley, surrounded by purple mountains, Antioch is a veritable archaeological paradise. Unhampered by the surge of life of a modern city erected on the buried ruins of past splendor, such as is the case with present excavations at Rome, Professor Campbell and his co-workers carry on their work at Antioch from March until July.

Antioch, founded by one of the generals of Alexander the Great, rose to be one of the four greatest cities of the Roman Empire and was looked upon as the seat of luxury in the Christian period. It lies a short distance from the present Antioch, which is about one eighth the size of the original. As a result of the finds at Antioch several gaps in the progress of art between the Hellenistic and the early Christian eras have been filled in. And perhaps even more important, the mode of living of the ancients has been definitely established as a result of the "dig."

Greek Theater

In addition to some 200-odd exquisitely beautiful and intricately designed mosaics that have been brought to light by the expedition, a Greek theater, built by the Roman Emperor Hadrian in the first century A. D., baths, the remains of an elaborate villa, numerous coins, statuary, pottery, a perfectly preserved bronze statue of Apollo, and the great Antioch Circus that had a seating capacity for more than 100,000 persons have been uncovered.

The site of the theater was discovered by chance when a peasant, seeking building stone, found two beautiful marble Corinthian capitals, which he unwittingly destroyed. However, the loss was not great as many more were discovered in the process of digging out the orchestra pit. At the time the theater was built by Hadrian, Antioch was the Roman capital of Asia. A statue of the Emperor was among the discoveries.

Mosaic Excavations

The excavation of the mosaics is under the supervision of William Gad, a specialist in this field who has already prepared some 250 mosaics worthy of exhibition.

The process used in removing an entire floor or section consists of first gluing muslin and paper to the top of the mosaic. The entire mosaic is then undermined and with boards placed across the face, the whole thing, as a unit, is turned upside down.

The next step is to remove very carefully all the old concrete right down to the tesserae (the pieces of colored stone and glass which form the pattern). Then a new backing of reinforced concrete is applied. After this has hardened the mosaic is turned back to its former position and the muslin and paper soaked off the face. Infinite care is given each piece to insure its preservation.

Miss Baker's Work

As numismatist and cataloguer of the expedition, Miss Baker handles all the coins brought to her by the diggers. Under her direction the coins are washed and then sorted according to exhibition value rather than monetary worth.

The actual work of refurbishing the money is done at Wellesley College where Miss Baker, with the aid of instruments driven by vacuum and dentist drill motors, spends many long winter days getting them into shape for exhibiting or further cataloging. Miss Baker feels that the coins should be definitely related to the site where they are found, which necessitates her taking the long journey to Syria.

Ancient Villa

Built in the third century, A. D., the elaborate villa uncovered consists of two huge dining rooms surrounded by a courtyard with a Roman fountain in the center. Obviously the summer home of a ruler, it was constructed on spacious and luxurious architectural lines. Not having a heating problem to contend with, the builder had constructed a series of cold rooms, hot rooms, anointing rooms, and rooms for every conceivable occasion that might arise.

The social hall of the villa was decorated with an intricate series of delicately shaded mosaics. Adjoining the building, huge baths have been discovered.

The villa is in such a state of preservation that reconstruction is being undertaken and will eventually, no doubt, vie with such famous tourists sights as the Acropolis and the Colosseum.

Others in Party

Besides Prof. Campbell, Miss Baker and Mr. Gad, the excavation party consists of Mrs. W. Alexander Campbell, who is now in Syria with her 12-year-old son "Sandy," awaiting the arrival of the Professor; Donald Wilbur, architect; Apostolos Athanassiou, engineer, and his wife; Jean Lassus, representing the French interests in the expedition; W. H. Noble, Adib Ishak, native secretary and bookkeeper. There are also three foremen, a native coin cleaner, 200 diggers, a photographer and a cook and houseboy.

Says Professor Campbell of the work:

The modern world cannot build up its characteristic culture and institutions except on the firm foundation of the accumulated experience of the human race. This experience lies recorded in the buried cities of antiquity for the archaeologists to restore for the use of modern man.

Faced Same Problem

"The men of the ancient Mediterranean world faced much the same problems in social, political, and economic organization and execution as modern man. They, too, went through depressions, experimented with all kinds of taxation, currency devaluation, government subsidies, and unemployment. They experienced most forms of government from democratic to autocratic. They met and solved problems of city planning, sanitation and construction in ways that have proved useful to modern architects and builders.

"When zoning laws required that skyscrapers be constructed in a succession of stepped-back units to prevent throwing the streets into deep shadows, architects imitated the step-like form of ancient Mesopotamian ziggurats. The planning of the great Hellenistic and Roman cities has given many suggestions to men who are working on the planning of our own cities."

And with these words, he is off for another four months to Syria where he and his assistants will live in a charming Turkish house the windows of which look out upon a countryside dotted with olive groves, grain fields and fruit orchards. Small flocks of sheep slowly wend their way over the nearby hills. Life in the Orentes valley surely is much quieter and simpler than it was before the fall of the Roman Empire.

Sailing Is Adopted by Tech As Official Student Activity

Plans for introducing sailing as a recognized student activity at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were completed today with the signing of a contract for 40 sailing dinghies of new design. The contract has been awarded to the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, builders of some of the most famous yachts, and construction will begin at once at the company's plant at Bristol, R. I. The first of the boats, which are to be called the Tech-Herreshoff Class, is expected to be ready in March.

The plans provide for a boat 12½ feet long with a breadth of five feet. A feature of the design is two mast steps, providing for rigging the dinghies either as catboats or sloops. The boat has overhanging bow and stern and has a beauty of line rarely seen in this type. The ample breadth makes for stability and safety of handling by novices, while at the same time the boats are expected to give a good account of themselves in racing. They are expected to weigh less than 175 pounds, assuring ease in transportation and housing.

Dinghies Donated

The new dinghies, which were designed in the institute's department of naval architecture, have been donated by alumni and friends of the institute to give students the benefits and pleasure of sailing. The new activity has been organized as the Nautical Association of M. I. T., and more than 400 students have joined since its founding a few months ago.

During the winter Prof. George Owen, widely known as a yacht designer, and Robert C. Vose of the institute's staff, have been giving courses in the fundamentals of sailing at a student shore school. The activities of the association will center about the Charles River Basin and as soon as the boats are available students who have had sailing experience will begin training novices in sailing practice.

The rapid growth of small boat sailing, particularly in the Frostbite types, in recent years has aroused the interest of thousands who hitherto have been prevented from enjoying the sport by the expense of the boats. The new small dinghies, which are relatively inexpensive and are easily transported on automobile trailers, offer every opportunity for learning the science of sailing.

Valuable Training

The sponsors of the new activity at M. I. T., believe that sailing, in addition to being a healthful recreation, is a valuable training in discipline and one which develops alertness and keen observation. Unlike many sports, it may be enjoyed at any age.

While several colleges have student sailing clubs, the institute is believed to be the first in the country to recognize sailing as one of the official student activities. The enthusiasm of students for the new activity has aroused wide alumni interest.

Prof. Erwin H. Schell, head of the department of business and engineering administration, has cooperated with the students in organizing the activity and procuring funds for the dinghies. Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the institute, donated the first boat and appointed a committee to draw specifications for a dinghy suitable for instruction in the fundamentals of sailing as well as for undergraduate racing. This committee was composed of Professor Owen, as chairman, Henry A. Morss and Walter C. Wood.

Museum Buys U. S. Art

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Whitney Museum of American Art announced last night that it had acquired from the current exhibition of sculpture, drawings and prints, 36 works for its permanent collection. Included in the acquisitions were a bronze "Javanese Dancer" by Simon Moselsio, of Bennington, Vt., and prints by Wanda Gag, Milford, N. J.; Stefan Hisch, Old Bennington, Vt.; Dudley Morris, Burlington, Vt., and Edith Newton, New Milford, Conn.

Scholarship Plan At Mount Holyoke Faces Big Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 15—A realignment of scholarship policies along the old theme of "plain living and high thinking" was forecast by Dr. Harriett M. Allyn, academic dean of Mount Holyoke College, in her talk this morning to 100 alumnae and class agents attending the twenty-second annual Alumnae Council.

Scholarship rackets, she told the group, have been detrimental to college morale and have taught students the habit of "shopping around" from dean's office to dean's office for the highest bidder. Although the women's colleges have held out against this practice, they have been affected by the general tide and have found the proportion of their student bodies seeking scholarship aid alarmingly large.

Scholarships Reduced

"Like similar institutions, Mount Holyoke is making a small cut in its scholarship budget for next year," went on Miss Allyn, "and is re-emphasizing what might be called the educational motive in the distribution of this type of aid. That is, it seeks through its scholarship committee to discover the most able students and make education possible for them."

The college has no wish to exclude good students because of financial necessity, but it must inculcate a greater sense of independence, continued the dean. Instead of looking to scholarships as their rightful due, undergraduates must meet the college on a businesslike basis and do their part toward substituting loans or work for scholarships.

Endowments Needed

The women's colleges are in need of added scholarship endowments in order that they may stop drawing on their operating incomes to meet scholarship pleas, Dr. Allyn explained. The $1,000,000 endowment which Mount Holyoke now seeks for this purpose, for instance, would put the scholarship fund on its own feet and would place the college in a position to help every able student applying for assistance.

Alva Morrison of Boston, president of the board of trustees, in his talk to the alumnae reviewed the remarkable progress which Mount Holyoke College has made under President Mary E Woolley's administration. New construction at the college in the last 12 years has equaled 50 per cent of the total present value of the entire investment in buildings, he said.

This evening councilors and class agents will hear President Woolley, who is to give the closing address on "Taking Account of Stock."

Brüning Describes Attempts To Bolster German Farming

The attempts of the German Government between 1929 and 1932 to put German agriculture upon a sound basis and the fundamental changes wrought in that nation's agricultural life was discussed last night at Lowell Institute by Dr. Heinrich Brüning, ex-Chancellor of Germany.

In order to pay reparations, Dr. Brüning stated, the German Government was obliged to help agriculture either through tariff walls or through cheaper credit. The experts saw that only through an increased farm production, resulting in a surplus of exports, could Germany hope to pay the reparation bill without having recourse to foreign loans.

Intensified Agriculture

During the war German agriculture had been intensified enormously, but it had been, according to Dr. Brüning, upon a false basis. Many regions had raised crops which would have lost money in normal times. Thus, after the return to more or less normal conditions in Germany, these areas suffered acutely.

Another result of the speeded up wartime production of cereals in Germany was the accumulation of surpluses when the rest of the world began to export to Germany cereals at prices much lower than the still prevalent German wartime prices. The Reich thus had to take stringent measures to keep up the price of cereals from two to three times higher than that of other countries, and also to eliminate the supruses. Thus tariff measures were passed, which resulted, according to Dr. Brüning, in keeping the German farmers in a relatively better position than most of the other classes in Germany. This lead them, said the ex-Chancellor, to get out of touch with actual financial conditions and to become more susceptible to "radical and Utopian agitation."

Purchasing Power

The farmers did not realize, asserted the speaker, that if the purchasing power of the masses of workers was not raised that no artificial means could hope to keep up the price level of farm products. He further stated that the quick changes from prosperity to poverty and back again made the farmer lose much of that conservatism that had always marked his outlook on German politics.

In the government's policy of aiding the farmer, especially in the agricultural regions of East Germany, much importance was attached to the taking over by the Government of many of the landed estates. They were then split up and turned over to farmers. On these lands the Government, in many instances, gave credit to the unemployed of the cities, so that they might build homes there and set up farming.

All the efforts made by the Brüning government in the years 1930 and 1931, said the former Chancellor, were aimed at a return to the normal conditions hoped for in 1932. They were designed for stability in price and production and were not intended to be permanent. It was hoped to put German agriculture upon so sound a basis that it would not be affected by a lowering of tariff duties or by the depreciation of the currency of other countries.

Germany Not Independent

Very little hope is seen by Dr. Brüning for ever making Germany self-sufficient. "Only by cherishing no illusion about making Germany independent of all imports and by working out a definite plan would it be possible to put German farming on a sound basis."

If his government had had sufficient time to carry out its plan, Dr. Brüning believes that the agriculture of the eastern provinces would have been put upon a permanently firm basis. But the Government was soon forced to abandon its plan due to the bank crisis.

"The farmers had become accustomed," said Dr. Brüning, "to paying no interest. They were promised by the radical parties that if they were in power that interest payment would be abolished. The farmers lost their sense of proportion and hoped that by a change of government they might get rid of their debts. As a result of this change in policy and in methods of production, the whole system of agriculture in Germany is now on an artificial basis. It may become the most urgent problem of all as soon as Germany begins to take stock of the real situation."

Light for Tomb Planned

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—The tomb of the Prophet Muhammad at Medina is going to have electric lights according to Electrical World. The magazine says the Nizam of Hyderabad has appropriated 50,000 rupees from his silver jubilee fund for the purpose. The mosque was first built shortly after Muhammad's passing in 632.

It was enlarged in 711 to include his burial place, and has since been twice restored after fires.

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THERE'S AN HOUR that comes late Sunday afternoon in many homes when eyes grow tired from reading, when family walks are over, when youngsters grow restless, and when it still lacks an hour or two of supper time.

This is the time which is becoming known as the "telephone hour". Families that are divided, friends who are separated, are taking advantage of the lower Sunday rates to keep in touch with each other. They exchange bits of news, inquire about mutual friends, and extend best wishes for approaching birthdays and anniversaries.

Sometimes Mother talks—sometimes Father—sometimes everybody takes a turn. And when the receiver goes down on the last call, it is with regret for a pleasant Sunday interlude ended, with a friendship renewed or a family, for a brief moment, together again.

Sunday Calls Are Lower — All day Sunday you may make out-of-town calls at week-day night rates. This means that from 7 o'clock Saturday evening until 4:30 Monday morning, out-of-town calls, in general take the lowest rates. On most station-to-station calls, the saving ranges from 12 to 50% of the week-day rate.

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Big Ways to Make a Child Happy Are the Little Ways

Parents — Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Children Flower When Happy

And It Is in a Simple Loving Atmosphere That They Grow Best

By Viola E. Holley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW we long to see our children happy and to what arduous toil we are willing to devote ourselves and how lavishly we sometimes spend money in the hope of bringing them happiness!

Yet we know that happiness cannot be given to them in this way. It is something that comes from within, something that accompanies normal growth and unfoldment. I saw it shining one day in the eyes of a little neighbor girl who was visiting me. She had come early in the morning. I invited her in and gave her some kindergarten materials to play with. She was soon happily busy and began to sing. Looking up at me with a radiant smile, she confided, "When I'm singing, there's a song in my heart."

It is the song in the heart that we want our children to hear and that will insure their happiness. How, then, can we do our part to help them so that they will hear it and will continue to hear it more and more clearly?

Since it is something that should naturally accompany their development, we must see, first of all, that they are surrounded with that which permits and promotes normal growth and unfoldment.

Fundamental Need

In a series of articles that appeared a few months ago on the subject of crime prevention, Dr. Frank J. O'Brien of the New York City child guidance bureau is referred to as saying that the essential thing for any child is that he shall love and be loved. This, Dr. O'Brien believes, gives him a sense of security that is a fundamental need of every little child.

This statement seems so simple that we are likely to pass it by without thinking that it may apply to us at all. We might be surprised, though, and somewhat startled, perhaps, if we could catch a glimpse sometimes of how unloving some of the things we do and say seem to our children.

"I don't believe Daddy loves me a bit," exclaimed a little girl impulsively. "He's always picking at me about something. Nothing I do suits him."

There are many other impressions that children gain that are quite as erroneous and that we do not recognize because we fail to get the child's point of view. We do not see how he will interpret our words and acrions. We might find it worth while to make more of an effort to do so.

An Objective View

"I sometimes pretend I am a visitor in my own home," one mother told me. "I imagine that I am a friend or one of the friends of my children and I enter the room or sit down for a meal with my family keeping this thought in mind. I try to look upon them and upon myself as an outsider would see us, and I make many interesting discoveries."

There are other ways of getting an objective view. "I find it a help," said another mother, "to keep a written record for a day or two of things I see and hear going on in our home, including things I say and do myself. This reveals many things that otherwise, apparently, I never see nor hear. I suppose one might overdo this sort of record keeping but for a few days, when combined with a sense of humor and a sincere desire to find the cause of any difficulties we may be having, I find it very helpful."

Such a method may show us many of our mistakes. We may find, for instance, that in addition to giving our children many wrong impressions about our love for them, we are not giving them enough opportunities to express love and thoughtfulness for others. We must remember that children need not only to be loved but also to have the experience of loving and expressing love and thoughtfulness for others. Many opportunities come in the little everyday experiences of the home.

The Joy Of Sharing

"Let's put one of our cup cakes up in the cupboard and save it for Bobby when he comes home tomorrow," said a little four-year-old boy as he finished spreading pink frosting on the cupcakes Mother had made. His eyes shone with pleasure at the thought. He was experiencing the joy of sharing. There was a song in his heart. His mother rejoiced that he was overcoming what had seemed a tendency to be selfish, for selfishness, ill-temper and other undesirable traits shut out the song in the heart.

If we want our children to be happy we must give them many chances to know the joy of creative work and play. We must let them follow out ideas that come to them, things they want to do because of an inner urge, things they can plan and direct themselves and that give great satisfaction in the doing. Sometimes we can help by providing the right kind of materials; it may be blocks, paints, costumes, tools, or whatever appeals to the child.

Sometimes we can help by active co-operation as one mother did whose little girl of seven proposed writing and directing a little play. In this case the mother wrote down the words as the child dictated them, since the writing would have been too tedious a task for so small a child. The project was not what the mother would have chosen for the child and at first she was inclined to discourage the idea. Then she realized that it was really creative work for the little girl and something she should be allowed to do.

Again, the mother may help by removing hindrances or offering a word of encouragement. A boy of 12 who liked to make models of one kind and another and who had often dreamed of becoming an inventor was discouraged because the family had to live temporarily in crowded quarters. His mother, discovering the trouble, by a word of sympathetic appreciation of the handicap, was able to encourage him to continue on some work that did not require much space, until they could give him more room.

In any case, it is essential to understand the value of such work for children, and to be quick to see when to keep hands off and let them carry out their own ideas. This is not always easy, but one is well repaid for any effort it may require when he sees the joy such work brings and the growth the child will make through the experience.

Fox Photos, London

Picture Making to Teach Safety

Teaching "safety first" by means of pictures is the latest idea at Rokesley Council School, Crouch End, London. A frieze consisting of 16 panels, drawn by Miss Bertha Stamp, has been reproduced in black and white. Each picture represents some incident in respect to road safety, and the children study and discuss these while they put the colors into the frieze.

Why Study Mathematics?

To Strengthen Habits of Independent Thinking, Also Following Directions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU have been following these articles, you will recall that our mathematics class, after thought and some discussion brought in a list of desirable habits which might be strengthened by the study of mathematics. Of these, ten were chosen for discussion, and a chart made.

On the classroom wall hung this chart listing the habits as follows:

1. Neatness.
2. Independent thinking.
3. Following directions exactly.
4. Clear, logical thinking.
5. Appreciation of what mathematics has done for our comfort and convenience.
6. Honesty.
7. Unwillingness to let a mistake remain uncorrected.
8. Keenness to detect absurdity of an answer.
9. Desire to check every answer.
10. Reverence.

Suddenly, one day, out spoke an impetuous big boy: "How could a fellow do a lot of independent thinking without refusing to follow that third item? Or how would he go strong on following directions exactly without falling down on the second one? I know that a lot of low grades on test papers are due to nothing else but failing to read the problem carefully, failing to see just what the directions are. I know, too, that a lot of low grades are due to having classmates or home folks help in getting all or nearly all daily lessons and then not being able to work alone on test days. But still I don't see how a fellow could at the same time be growing strong on both of those points."

Important In Business

"Oh that's easy!" quickly responded another member of the class. "You have to use your head at each spot to see what the situation is. If directions are given you should keep your eyes and ears wide open to do just what you are told to do. If no direction is given, then go after your independent thinking. There's plenty of chance to practice growing in both."

At this point the teacher related an experience: "Last summer," she said, "I took a course at the university in 'administration and supervision.' There were about 100 of us in the class and, while we often listened to a lecture or recited all as one group, we also did work in different smaller groups. I joined the one particularly interested in mathematics, and was chosen as its chairman.

"One day I asked the men to go to managers of leading stores: department, dry goods, hardware, drug, grocery, and also to principals of business colleges, radio schools, etc. They did so, each taking a different store or school, but each asking this same question: 'As the young people leave our public schools to come to you, what do you think is their greatest weakness that mathematics teachers ought to realize and try to correct?'

Learning To Notice

"We thought there would be different replies. But that was not the case. All gave the same answer: 'They are not trained to take directions. I tell a new boy to do something. He looks intelligent, willing, eager, but he does something more or less different from what I told him to do. Usually it makes trouble, costs money. And the results are just as bad if I carefully write out the directions.' "

"Yes, and it's not only in work, but out in traffic, too," offered a member of the class. "Many of the accidents are caused by somebody who did not follow directions."

"Come to think of it," continued another, "a lot of things that look selfish are not intentional and would be corrected if we were trained to use our eyes and ears alertly. For instance, if there is good room for just two cars to park, the first driver, either man or woman, will almost invariably stop right in the middle of the space, making it impossible for a second car to park there. Probably most of them are not people who do not care a whoop about the other fellow, but they just aren't trained in the habit of using their eyes. Maybe this and some other similar things seen every day on the highway are not strictly on the point of following directions exactly, but you might call it the direction given constantly to all of us at home and school and church, to be kind and thoughtful and to take thought for the other fellow. Certainly it shows need of training in keeping eyes open to see all we ought to see."

"Well, then," said Elise, "that makes us think of the Golden Rule in the Bible and so turns us again to the final point, 'Reverence.' "

After a moment of silence, Miss Truejoy asked, "Shall we take a few moments for the other point named at the beginning of the period?"

"Oh, I've grown a lot in that one this term, since we write it down each day in our notebooks if we prepared the lesson absolutely alone," quickly answered an eager big boy. "And, believe me, the folks at home are glad not to have me hounding them for help every night. And, besides that, I don't dread the weekly written tests any more since finding that I can do both daily and test work by myself, after hearing any new work explained and discussed in class."

"Well, I see again why Elise wanted 'Reverence' for the final point," added another girl. "I used to think I was stupid in mathematics and just couldn't do the work by myself. Now I've learned that God gives us all ability to think independently if we just learn how to go about it."

EDITH L. MOSSMAN

Fourth of eight articles running on Saturdays. The next will discuss Point 5 in the list.

The Camp Letter Box

What Has Camp Done For Our Child

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

For mothers who have a young child full of the importance and independence of the first school years, my experience with my seven-year-old daughter in connection with Camp may prove helpful. The circumstances of our home life had thrown considerable responsibility upon her, so that she had developed an over-confidence, and a domineering attitude which boded ill for her future.

Enrolled in the youngest group of a summer camp, under the wise care of a young woman whose ability, training, and disposition I knew, my daughter learned happily and naturally in her little group, the meaning and desirability of obedience and helpfulness and courtesy. Above all, she brought back with her a large share of the sweet serenity coupled with playfulness, which was the outstanding attribute of her summer mother.

I, too, developed a new perspective, and this change in my attitude and methods is possibly the greatest thing that camp has done for my daughter! (Mrs.) F. B. H.

The Little Library and Reading Room at Bagley Training School, a Branch of Northeastern Teachers College, Tahlequah, Okla. It Is Described Below

School Library for $30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tahlequah, Okla.

POSSIBILITY of a reading room and library in every elementary school, whether a one-room rural or a city ward building, has been thoroughly demonstrated in the Bagley Training School, teacher training laboratory of the Northeastern Teachers' College here.

A class studying teaching methods under the direction of Mrs. Felicia M. Paden, primary instruction supervisor, constructed a model room at a cost of less than $30. Working in pairs the students, 85 teachers and principals of Northeastern Oklahoma schools, built reading tables, orange crate chairs, window seats, magazine racks and book shelves.

Chairs and tables in the reading room are painted a light green. Small seat and back pads are of green and white checked, washable material. The covers are made in a manner that permits easy removal of the pads, made of blanketlike material permitting washing.

The reading room at Bagley contains six tables, four chairs for each table, window seats, one stereoscope rack, four book cases and one magazine rack.

Reading charts, hand-lettered poems illustrated with pictures cut from magazines were made by the students. Short stories were cut from magazines and mounted, with an illustrated cover. Short stories, reading charts and 10-cent books provided 254 separate pieces of reading material for the library. In addition to this outlay, 100 books suitable for children were obtained from the Northeastern Teachers' College library. An attractive border above the blackboard was made by using colored book covers from many children's books.

The purpose of the project, according to Mrs. Paden, was to reveal to northeastern Oklahoma teachers the feasibility of such a room in every school. The project was completed in time for the students developing the room to watch its acceptance by the primary pupils.

"Use of the room may be adapted for all eight grades of grammar school," Mrs. Paden said. "By rotating the period for each class each day the pupils would miss only one regular recitation period during the week.

"Many teachers in the class who are mothers have made similar corners in their homes for their own children. Students of the college, with children in their homes, have inspected the room and plan to build a similar project in their home.

"More than 500 teachers from over this section of the State have visited the room in the first few weeks after its completion. All were enthusiastic over its possibilities," Mrs. Paden said.

"The project was not a manual training undertaking," she explained, "and students were permitted any outside help they might obtain, but in almost every instance the girls made the orange crate chairs and tables. We have never undertaken a project that would reach as far over the country and attracted as much interest as the little reading room and library."

Four-Year-Old and Reading

Taught to Appreciate the Public Library

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"MOTHER, let's go to the library and borrow that book about the Chinese boys who rode the water-buffalo out to find a dragon." The speaker is a four-and-a-half-year-old who has been enjoying the privileges of the public library for almost two years.

Practical use of the library by a very young child may sound a little ridiculous to the average parent, but the mother of this small boy found that it could develop into an adventure in internationalism.

This child early expressed a more than usual interest in books and his mother found that she was unable to buy enough of the better books to satisfy him. She could have turned to the volumes of fairy tales left from her own childhood, but she saw that the child preferred the modern type book for the young which deals with adventures close to his own experience. And so she decided that the public library was the answer to her need.

Taught to Be Careful With Books

From babyhood this child had been taught the careful handling of books. At the first sign of rough treatment, a book was taken from him until the next time when he could remember the lesson. The problem of teaching him to handle a borrowed book with care was therefore no task. Consideration for others was taught in returning books on time and in speaking and moving quietly while in the library.

Upon learning what was expected of those who go into a library, it became a joy for the child to go with his mother to get the books, sitting in a small chair and looking at books or children's magazines while his mother was free to make her own selections undisturbed.

These actual visits to the library not only have taught the child consideration for others, but have made him conscious of the wealth of reading matter available and of the wise discrimination needed in choosing the books to be given a place in his precious story hour.

The mother herself makes a careful choice of the books to be borrowed, scanning the illustrations as well as the reading matter, in order to cultivate in her child a taste for the best in pictures.

An enthusiastic interest in the people and customs of other nations has been developed through the reading of many of the very fine modern children's stories laid in other countries.

Interested In Other Lands

The Japanese people at the vegetable market, the Mexican boys and girls on the street, the proprietor of the French restaurant, all have taken on a new interest. Maps have become fascinating seven-league boots which take one at a moment's notice from the Indian pueblos of New Mexico to "changing the guard at Buckingham Palace." Less than a year after the library experiment began, a globe was requested for Christmas. "Ping," the story of the Chinese duck, had become one of the favorites during the year and so a copy of this as well as of several other books were found under the Christmas tree, and China with her yellow Yangtse River was the first country to be located on the new globe. Since that time a surprising knowledge of the world and its people has been gained in this manner.

Instead of discouraging the ownership of books, this library borrowing has made it possible for the mother to discover what type of book the child enjoys most instead of choosing blindly in the purchase of books. Occasionally one or two of the child's favorites are added to his own little library and the parents are more than ever grateful for careful selection when they read these volumes times without end, for, as every parent knows, the young child enjoys his books most after he has learned every word by heart.

Emphasis on the Positive

The Parent

Washington, D. C.

Dear Editor:

Since my two children are as yet only three years and sixteen months old, I have been until now a reader of, rather than a contributor to, the Parent Column. Many of the experiences recounted in this department of the Monitor have already proved of help to me in training my children. I should like to say, "Thank you," and to report how I have worked out some of the ideas I have gleaned from the column.

One of the most valuable suggestions I found was that of replacing "don'ts" wherever possible by positive statements, and the idea of teaching a child some definite acceptable action in place of an act that is undesirable. When I began to try following this principle, I found it very hard to avoid "don'ts," but by now I have become fairly skillful at substituting "do's." To be sure, I still use some "no's" and other negative commands, but I try to stress the positive side—"We don't do that; we do this."

For instance, in training the older child not to run into the city street nor to cross street intersections alone, I learned to emphasize, "Stay on the sidewalk, Jerry. Cars go in the street, but we go on the sidewalk." I tried to stress staying on the sidewalk instead of commanding, "Don't go into the street." In the same way I taught him to wait and take an older person's hand in crossing a street. For over a year now I have been sure that Jerry, though he might run half a block ahead of me, would not step off the curb but would wait at the end of the block until I came. And I have not had to appeal to fear nor to forbid unduly in the learning process.

Jerry began to show a marked interest in his baby sister. I found it hard to keep him from squeezing her too hard or from poking an exploring finger into her eye. Of course I had to stop him, sometimes by force. But instead of reiterating "don'ts," I tried to find something that he could do with the baby, and I taught him to stroke or pat her gently, singing, "ah, ah, ah." The same plan was used in teaching him how to treat cats and dogs.

In a similar way, Jerry early learned to smell flowers instead of touching them. Even now, he sniffs loudly and with apparent enjoyment at any plant, whether it is fragrant or odorless. Instead of forbidding the throwing of balls in the house, we are teaching the children to roll them along the floor. "We roll balls in the house, but we may throw them about in the yard." Thus with practice one becomes quite ingenious at finding a positive and desirable action to replace an undesirable one. And the emphasis on the positive side helps the mother's mental attitude as well as the child's.

When Jerry is tearful, cross, or disobedient, he is sent into a room by himself until he can emerge a happy and, accordingly, a "good" boy. He knows that a happy child is always welcome in the family. Though I never thought I was an unhappy or gloomy person, for the children's sake I have always learned to sing more, to smile more, and to express more positively joy and happiness. New problems are continually appearing, but I am learning that there is always a solution, and that it will be found most happily on the positive side.

Thank you again, contributors to the Parent Column—contributors past, present, and yet to come—for all your help. (Mrs.) K. V. A.

(Such a fine letter. Thank you, too, Mrs. A.—Editor.)

Washington—As A Good Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fairfax, Va.

A GROUP of school children were standing in front of the original "Will of George Washington," which hangs in its simple frame on the wall of the record room in the historic courthouse of Fairfax, Va.

The teacher accompanying the children had no difficulty in holding the attention of her class in history. A bystander became interested in the remarks of the children.

"It makes history so much more real when you can see the things that were just in a book before," said one boy.

"To see George Washington's own handwriting hanging up there on the wall makes me feel kind of solemn," said another, "and to think it's dated 1799. No wonder his writing looks so queer, and he sure used odd words."

"This will is dated 1799," said the teacher, "just one year before our Fairfax County Courthouse was completed. In Janury, 1800, court met for the first time in this courthouse and we will go over and look at the court room in a few minutes. It is said that very few changes have been made in the original room."

"George Washington was a brave man," said one of the boys.

"Yes," replied the teacher, "but I want you to read some of these items in his will. He was not only a great warrior, the commander of our victorious soldiers, a wise statesman, and the First President of our country, but the will of George Washington proves to me that he was especially a good man."

This to the bystander was a fresh point of view. A careful reading of the historic document proved the teacher was right. Good will and kindness to his fellowmen could be easily discerned. Various schools and academies were willed funds to educate orphan children, and as the will declares, "such other poor and indigent persons as are unable to accomplish it with their own means." Many persons who owed Mr. Washington money were released from their debts. His own negro slaves were to "receive their freedom" after his wife had no further use or need for them, and Mr. Washington's will also provided that these should be "comfortably clothed and fed" by his heirs. Some were to be taught to "read and write and to be brought up to some useful occupation agreeably to the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia." Among his bequests were properties willed to some of his wife's relatives, since he desired to "act a friendly part by them."

Yes, the school teacher was correct, and the bystander was glad this group of children had been able to see in his own handwriting that George Washington was a good man.

F. J.

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President Studies Housing To Help Building Activity; Tentative Program Drawn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—President Roosevelt is studying with his housing and financial experts ways in which the Federal Government can give more impetus to recovery in the construction industry, now lagging far behind general industrial activity.

Proud as the Federal Housing Administration is of the improvement in residential construction last year, Government statistics show that it has failed to keep pace with the general business pickup. The Federal Reserve index for December showed industrial activity as a whole only 6 per cent below the 1923-25 base, but residential construction was 78 per cent and total construction was 47 per cent below the same norm.

The President's aides are urging him to adopt an enlarged housing program including:

Program Submitted

1. Encouragement of the construction of small private homes through an increase in the size of the mortgage guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration.

2. Continuation of the modernization and repair loan provisions of the Federal Housing Act which expire April 1.

3. Granting of government subsidies to local governments for slum clearance projects.

Wagner to Back Bill

The White House conference, at which a variety of housing proposals were discussed, was attended by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D), of New York; Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, and Peter Grimm, special Treasury Assistant in charge of housing.

Senator Wagner indicated that he would stand ready to introduce in Congress any new legislation that the enlargement of the federal housing activities might entail. More money for slum clearance and more authority for the Federal Housing Administration are the chief things the President is contemplating asking of Congress. The funds to be asked have not been determined upon yet.

Under the proposed long-range program, the Government would build no houses or low-cost apartments itself, except perhaps as models. The actual construction would all be left to private enterprise and local governments.

One means under consideration for use in stimulating the construction of private homes is an increase from 80 to 90 per cent of the amount of mortgages on low-cost houses which the FHA will insure. By making borrowing easier, the housing aides are hopeful that they will induce more people to build.

Source of Cash Unmentioned

Describing the proposed program after the conference, Senator Wagner estimated that it would cover at least 10 years and probably would involve a direct Federal expenditure of between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000 during the first year.

He intimated that President Roosevelt will insist that such legislation be passed before the end of the present session. The source of the money needed has not yet been discussed.

Wagner Is Confident

The inclusion of slum clearance funds in the program is considered a victory to those who have advocated continuation of federal subsidies for low-cost housing, and at the same time the new scheme of passing the money along to local governments to spend will prepare for a possible adverse Supreme Court decision on the question whether the Federal Government can condemn property for housing purposes.

"I think I can say," commented Senator Wagner, "that President Roosevelt is determined upon a housing program, but there will be further discussions, and I am sure there will come out of it an effective program covering all the different types of construction mentioned."

Shoppers Look for Quality, Chicago Trade Shows Prove

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 — Although buying in inexpensive novelty knick-knacks is heavy, purchasing of higher-priced jars, brassware and copper decorative pots was apparent at the recent trade shows here.

Thus the trend, which was seen in winter furniture markets of more buying of higher priced merchandise, is now also apparent in novelty shops, variety and specialty shops and general merchandise and department stores, where volumes of commodities are sold.

"How much is it?" the first question asked in the last few seasons, is being replaced by inquiries about the quality of the article, its use and durability, wholesale dealers agree. The buyers who came to Chicago from 35 states and Canada, topping a registration mark of about 23,000, were looking for high-priced articles, according to the Interstate Merchants Council, an affiliate of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Something a Little Better

It is true also wanted are inexpensive articles which sell at chain stores and dime stores, but the man who bought a 50-cent lamp last year was looking for a 60- or 75-cent one this season, it is reported. The buyer who bought a piece of decorative pottery for $1 last year was asking for something better this winter, something which might cost $1.50.

Prices themselves were not so indispensable an item to be considered by the buyers, who, in the last analysis, were obeying the demands of the people back home. In the last months of 1935, it was noticed that people showed a greater disposition to purchase higher-priced articles. This was reflected recently in the buying of merchants at the Chicago Gift Show, at the Merchandise Mart, the Eastern Importers and Manufacturers Exhibit, the Chicago Merchandise Fair, and the Women's Children's and Infants' Wear Show.

New things for the summer garden, light cotton frocks in summer styles for the "average woman," gifts of all descriptions, practical household articles, and novelties introduced for the first time for dime stores were shown at the various shows.

Supper on the Terrace

Buffet suppers which were so popular during the winter months are evidently going to carry right through to the summer lawns. Outdoor units in supper trays, tea wagons, and informal service are offered by the manufacturers. The little serving wagon, usually making only the trip between dining room and kitchen, now has an automobile canvass top to protect its cool foods from the scorching sun. It is designed to carry informal suppers and afternoon lunches out on the terraces or gardens.

An entirely new kind of tray is like a portable bin for serving popcorn. Along with it go the individual wooden scoops, like the ones used in a candy store, so that each person has his own tool for dipping out the corn, which he eats directly from the scoop.

Plain Things

A style show that is held during the two-week period at the Merchandise Mart, instead of featuring evening gowns and luxurious wraps, displays cotton dresses for the average woman and young girl. They range in price all the way from $1 to $7 or $8 for the simple house dress and afternoon hot weather frock.

Next summer's bathing outfits, according to the style forecasts, are going to reflect an Ethiopian influence. Bathers will wear, over their suits, flowing white robes made of Terry cloth and draped in the Ethiopian manner. Tennis girls will be able to buy wrap-around skirts with the shorts for their game. Mannish type suits for women are to be very popular this spring, suits with sharply cut jackets, made of linen, it is claimed.

But it seems that there is a trend back to sewing one's own clothes. Women are going in for home crafts which have to do with the needle, it is reported. Perhaps it is the movement for home knitted dresses, so strong in the last two years, which has now turned them to other clothes made with their own hands. This is given as the reason for such an unprecedented sale of cotton material by the yard, it was learned. Women are not only sewing dresses but doing much embroidery work on pillow cases and other household linens.

Fist-Size Books

Merchants in dime stores and chain stores, selling articles for $1 or less, are stocking up on new items. Books for children, for instance, which sell for a small amount of money are taking on an entirely new shape and jacket. Instead of the big flat picture book type of volume, the new books look like little boxes. Their pages are only about half the size of an ordinary envelope and the books are as thick as they are wide, fully illustrated, and many of them in classic titles like "Little Men," by Louisa M. Alcott.

Scrapbooks That Open

Scrapbooks, too, are becoming popular. It is believed that the depression must have had something to do with people's revived interest in retaining clippings and pictures. The average store reports triple and quadruple the volume of business done in scrapbooks this year over a few years ago. The books now come in wire coil bindings which allow them to be opened out absolutely flat on the table.

Thrifty Coin Collecting

The hobby of collecting coins by fitting them into a big card, each in the right place according to whether the penny was minted in Philadelphia, Denver or San Francisco, and whether it is a Lincoln penny or an Indian head, and so on, is a new one for young folks, it is found. The new pastime for youngsters is considered not only an educational one, but a thrifty one as well. If a youngster fills one entire card with the 76 proper pennies called for, for instance, he will have money worth about $33, it is claimed, because of the special value of some of the rare pennies.

War in Ethiopia Seen Off Schedule

(Continued from Page 1)

paign was planned to a time-table, but the time-table has not been kept.

More Changes in South

At the end of January the Italian position on the northern front did not differ much from that held at the end of November; perhaps it has developed slightly to the disadvantage of the Italians.

On the other hand, the situation in the southern front is distinctly favorable to the Italians. Gen. Rodolfo Graziani's big push against the troops of Ras Desta on the Somaliland front has resulted in a great Italian military success. This victory has again revived hopes here that Italy may still win that important military success which she still insists she must get before peace can be restored in East Africa.

But can this new success be achieved during the present campaigning season? This is the problem. There are about three months left before the start of the big rainy season but the little rains begin any time now and continue with intervals of good weather for six weeks. Although during this period the climate should not be a fundamental obstacle to military operations there is hardly any doubt that the little rains will hamper the Italian advance.

Communications Problem

The major problem which the Italian High Command is facing is that of insuring communications between the front-line and the two Italian bases of Asmara and Mogadiscio. The danger is that roads, built up in a great hurry by the Italians, may be washed away and that the Italians will have to rely almost exclusively on animal transport under conditions which, to say the least, are discouraging even to the natives.

It is calculated that for every 10,000 men on the front 70 tons of foodstuffs have to be transported daily. When these 10,000 men are actually fighting there should be added another 100 tons of ammunition for each day of action. There are now about 350,000 troops in East Africa to be thus supplied. Thousands of lorries are needed to maintain such a service and their thousands of out-and-back journeys each day bear heavily on the roads.

Unless there is a big advance before the beginning of the rainy season, about the end of May, in the direction of Harar, which would bring the Italian army within striking distance of the Djibuti-Addis Ababa railway, the first Italian winter campaign in East Africa will have closed with small advantage for Italy.

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Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore, Fishweir and St. Johns Park
'Phones 2-1133—1134

Rent, Why Buy—When We Supply
JACKSONVILLE TOWEL SUPPLY CO.
It Pays to Keep Clean
TEL. 5-2936 403 EAST BAY ST.

AKRA BROS.
DEPARTMENT STORES
1018 Park St. 1935 Main St.
10 E. Miami Road

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

COAL
MONTEVALLO
"The World's Best"
REX RED ASH—POCAHONTAS
WELLER-TUPPER COAL CO.
5-2841—PHONES—5-2842

Lovelsford's FLOWERS
1828 CHERRY PHONE 7-5016

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

STANDARD FURNITURE CO.
520 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3769

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA and ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

THE H & W B
Drew Co.
EST 1848 QUALITY EVER SINCE
Office Outfitters
Social Engravers
22 W. Bay Street Phone 3-1700

KEY-McCABE FUNERAL HOMES
Jacksonville 45 W. Church St.
St. Augustine 30 St. George St.

Sears
Will Save You Money!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call
MIAMI 32445

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas
"Best Quality Work"

White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
930 5th St. MIAMI BEACH Phone 5-4010
32nd Ave. at 60th St. MIAMI Phone Edgewater 1568

Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
W. W. BAKER
GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
13 W. FLAGLER STREET

BUILDING CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, Waterproofing and All Kinds of Construction Work
JOSEPH SARBACHER
Box 307, North Miami
Phone Edge. 1633-W

Cities Service Gasoline Tires—Tubes—Batteries All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

HOME FURNITURE EXCHANGE
New and Used Furniture
Bought, Sold, and Exchanged
763 S. W. 8TH STREET PH. 2-1109

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Complete Car Service
Sinclair H-C Gasoline and Motor Oils
Goodyear and Pennsylvania Tires
Distributors of
Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES
Battery Charging and Road Service
Everglades Battery Co.
1901 N. E. Second Ave. 2-7532
One Block West of First Church

SEIBERLING *AIR-COOLED* TIRES
NEVER WEAR SMOOTH
Distributed by
DIXIE TIRE COMPANY
MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH

The Jersey Ice Cream Co.
Jersey ICE CREAM
MIAMI, FLORIDA
Phone 31805

COTTAGE INN
REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS

MRS. ERICSON Proprietress
1455 BISCAYNE BLVD. MIAMI, FLA.

Schrager's
SODA and SANDWICH SHOP
in Everglades Hotel Building
Third Street and Biscayne Blvd.
COMPLETE COSMETICS DEPT.

THE KNITTING SHOP
209 Halcyon Arcade # 4, Miami
714 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach
Individual designing and expert instructions free with purchase of yarn. Orders taken for all knitted apparel.
Bernat Yarns Exclusively
Attractive knitting accessories

Stephen's Restaurant
Good Food and Cleanliness
Our Hobby
38 WEST FLAGLER ST.
Across from Courthouse

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
COMPLETE QUALITY FOOD STORE
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

Smart GOWNS
Moderately Priced
Estelles
200 E. Flagler Street, Miami

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N. E. Second St. Ph. 2-0514

Laura Jacobsen CAFE
HOTEL URMEY, MIAMI, FLORIDA
(Also across from Edgewater Beach Hotel) CHICAGO, ILL.

HEITMAN'S CAFE
A Most Charming Place to Eat
"Just Excellent Food"
We make all of our pies and cakes and other delicious desserts.
POPULAR PRICES
34 Biscayne Blvd. Near Flagler St.
(In Columbus Hotel)

FLAMINGO HAT SHOP

You will always find a table of very good values at $2.50 throughout the year.
208 E. Flagler Street

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
Everything for the Fisherman
BEST TACKLE BIGGEST VARIETY
FREE DELIVERY Phone 3-1616
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

LOUIS' GRILL

29th Street at Collins Avenue
Opp. Pancoast Hotel
Famous because of Louis' cuisine experience and supervision.
Lunches - Dinners
Served indoors or out.
PIERRE A. VACCA, Mgr. Phone 5-1502

LINCOLN TAILORS

FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
1671 MICHIGAN AVE. MIAMI BEACH

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
New Locations
1760 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
and
839 LINCOLN ROAD, MIAMI BEACH

Francera Inc.
CORSETS—UNDERWEAR
NEGLIGEE — TROUSSEAUX
663 Lincoln Road Miami Beach, Fla.
16 E. 52nd St. New York City

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

DICKSON-IVES
THE WOMAN'S STORE
Nelly Don Frocks
Cor. Orange Ave. and Central
IT'S HERE!
SEARS GOLDEN JUBILEE 1886 1936
Years of Progress with Savings!
SEARS ROEBUCK & CO.

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS
ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church Street at Palmetto
Dial 7690 or 7313
Winter Park Phone 413

CAN'T FIND IT? GO TO BUMBY'S
50 Years in Orlando
BOY SCOUT HEADQUARTERS
JOS. BUMBY HARDWARE CO.

Beauty Rest Mattress
Millionaire Sleep for Only 5c per Day
MATHER-WILEY FURNITURE CO.
Phone 4854 69 E. PINE STREET

New Styles Daily
from our own workroom. Largest selection. Most reasonably priced.
LOUISE SHOP
"Creative Milliners"
144 N. ORANGE AVENUE

In ORLANDO The Largest Gift Shop in Florida

The Whistling Oyster

SARASOTA

GENERAL INSURANCE REAL ESTATE
Brown & Stokes Inc. Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

BAY VIEW CLEANERS
Laundry and Dyeing
427 Main Street Phone 2269

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

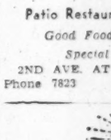
LAMODE
"Where Quality Comes First, Price Next"
Millinery—Notions
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Featuring Bien Jolie and Thompson's Glove Fitting CORSETS
251 MAIN STREET
"Meet me at La Mode"

NATHAN'S
Ladies' ready-to-wear
Red Cross Shoes
Hubrite Frocks
Next to Palmer Bank
Phone 7835

PEERLESS SHOP CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS

ST. PETERSBURG

TILLINGHAST INC.
421 Central Avenue

SUWANEE HOTEL BEAUTY SHOP

All Branches of Beauty Work
Mrs. M. RAY SCHMIDT
Formerly Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe
Phone 6996
122 5th Street, North St. Petersburg, Fla.

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

PHONE 87824 ESTAB. 1925
E. H. KANISS CO., Inc.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS - JEWELERS
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

Bellé & Co.
1ST AVE. NORTH AT 5TH STREET
Distinctive Apparel for Women
ALWAYS ADVANCED STYLES

OSANN
SPORTS APPAREL
HOTEL SORENO
St. Petersburg, Florida
SUMMER SHOP
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

Make
HEWITT'S
Your Shopping Puace
The Best the Market Affords
Including the
Nationally advertised brands

KNOX
Sparkling
GELATINE

BURNETT'S
pure
VANILLA

57
HEINZ
VARIETIES

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries
Meats Vegetables
Bakery Goods
Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION
LEADERSHIP

Shop at
Sears
and Save

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
TAMPA, FLORIDA
OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST

Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

LANE BROS. PURE
PASTEURIZED
MILK

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEI LHE MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

WEST PALM BEACH

In Palm Beach
and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete
Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

Southland Bakery
Cakes and Pastries Our Specialty
3409-11 SOUTH DIXIE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
House-to-House Service
PHONE 8366

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigerator refrigeration
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

DOROTHY-DENNY
Hats and Sportswear
"Just a little different"
Hats Made to Order and Remodeled
221 Clematis St., West Palm Beach, Fla.

ANTHONY & SONS
Incorporated
310-312 CLEMATIS DIAL 2-3121
Established 1896
Fine Quality Wearing Apparel
For Men and Women
"Where Quality Is a Sacred Trust"

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041. 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Permanent Waving
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
1124½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

United Shoe Repairers
and Hat Cleaners
SHOES DYED ANY COLOR
109 Peachtree Opposite Piedmont Hotel

JACQUELINE'S BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
Permanent Waving
and all branches of Beauty Culture
606 GRAND THEATRE WALNUT 7846

L. Chajage
FURS *Repaired, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined*
220 PEACHTREE STREET

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

MACON

GILL'S
BREAD
813 Vineville Ave.

Jos. Kahn & Co.
"One Price to Everybody"
Announcing New Spring Fashions *for* Men, Women, Misses and Boys
456-460 CHERRY STREET

SAVANNAH

Free Brothers Dry Cleaning Company
404 EAST BROUGHTON STREET
PHONE 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville
Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Reliance Engineering Company
Incorporated
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. C. Brandt

Heating, Piping,
Air Conditioning
ENGINEERS and
CONTRACTORS
When in need of anything in Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning, let us furnish you with estimates.

Years of servicing architects in this and other vicinities have brought satisfaction to our many customers from New York to Florida.

You may rely on the Reliance Engineering Company to give you a satisfactory job.

P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our Hand Work Department cares for your party needs.
Dial 3-5191

JERRY F. HARWARD
Special Agent
The Prudential Insurance Co. of America
1406 First National Bank Building
Telephone 3-2459

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND. Home—Lady desires one or two paying guests; comfortable terms assured. Write to MRS. J. MONNIER, Streulistrasse 76.

POST WANTED

MECHANICAL, Structural and Civil Engineer, M. I. E. Aust., over 30 years' experience England and Australia; excellent credentials; seeks appointment. Kindly address enquiries: "ENGINEER," care B. Concanen, 11 Forest Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.

Europe

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

BLOEMENMAGAZYN
FLOWERSHOP
L. BEKKER
Groot Hertoginnelaan 113 Hoek Valeriusstraat Tel. 331126. Post Giro 48511

WASSENAAR

WASSENAAR near THE HAGUE
Klein Hoefyzerlaan 1 Tel. 716910
HOME FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
"DE LEEUWERIK"
Central heating, running cold and hot water. If desired skilled nursing available.

NORWAY

OSLO

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
BOOKS - STATIONERY
P. SIMONSEN
GRENSEN 16
Groceries, Canned Goods
Established 1857 Telephone 11659
Deliveries
W. B. SAMSON
Try Samsons Helkornbröd
25 öre
(Pastry-cook)

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Lagersons SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17
Stockholm

J. F. BROMS & SON
15 NORRLANDSGATAN
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruit, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc.
Speciality: Vegetables

Myrstedts Matthörna
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

W. A. Bolin
Court Jeweller of Sweden
Formerly Crown Jeweller to the Russian Imperial Court
STUREGATAN 12, STOCKHOLM

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Mme. O. ACKERMANN
Needlework, Handkerchiefs
Silk for Underwear
FREIESTRASSE 84

BLUMENHAUS ZU SAFRAN
for Flowers, Plants
Floral Tributes Arranged
HANS SCHAUB
GERBERGASSE 11 TEL. 32.198

Home für Alleinstehende
Unfurnished Room with Bath and Central Heating. Full Pension.
E. GYSIN
BANWARTWEG 28

HETTINGER
CARPETS—LINOLEUM
Steinenberg 19 Tel. 24.871

CHAPELLERIE
(HATTERS)
FALKNER & CO.
Founded 1825
GERBERGASSE 63, BASEL

EMIL A. GUTEKUNST
ARCHITEKT und BAUGESCHÄFT
Schwarzwaldallee 38 Tel. 43.695
Schwarzwaldallee 44 Tel. 40.471
Neubauten—Umbauten—Reparaturen
(BUILDER)

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

The Leading Department Store of Berne
KAISER & CO. A. G., BERNE
Marktgasse—Amthausgasse
SPORT ARTICLES
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

An Excellent Firm
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
Gebrüder Streuli A.G.
Marktgasse 59 *Founded 1868*

BERNE
(Continued)

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products
Ice Cream
Also for Your Winter Dessert

Wollenhof A.G.
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

DINNER SETS
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.986

CONFISERIE A. SCHEURER
TEA ROOM
BUNDESGASSE - SCHWANENGASSE
Finest Specialities
TEL. 21.275

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

MUSIC HOUSE
Müller & Schade
Founded 1850
SPITALGASSE 20
Musical Instruments Radios
Records and Apparatus

Couture
de Premier Ordre
High Class Dressmaking
MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER
MOSIMANN
RUE de L'HÔPITAL 3 TEL. 28.121

HOCH—Schuhe
"Au Dock"
MARKTGASSE 13
(Footwear)

Comestibles
Colonialwaren
GROCERIES
W. WYMANN
69 Kramgasse 69, vis-à-vis Cinéma Capitol.
Advice given on Cooking, Recipes, etc.
FURNITURE BEDDING
Wohnungs-Einrichtungen
Visit our expositions.
Bern: Langgasstr. 12
Langenthal: Bahnhofstr. 30

KÄSER
H. Käser & Co. A. G.
Flower Shop
FRAU C. BALLY
Barenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

ALICE GORGÉ
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS
GROCERY SHOP
E. STUCKLI-RICKLI
TAVELWEG 38
PETER, CAILLER, KOHLER CHOCOLATE

VELOZENTRALE
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.443
Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed

NOTARIAT
A. RETTENMUND
AARBERGERGASSE 46
empfiehlt sich für alle Notariatsarbeiten
(Notary)

All Sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
SANITÄRE-ANLAGEN
SPENGLER-ARBEITEN
erstellt in bester Ausführung
H. ISLER
Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

Molkerei A. Hauri
MILCHPRODUKTE
(Dairy)
GerberKäse
Tel. 44.78 Privat: 28 25

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Geneva 28.445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX NOUVEAUTES
BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

GENEVA
(Continued)

Cooking and Heating by GAS
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6 BOULEVARD JAMES FAZY

AU MENUET
30 GRAND QUAI
TAPESTRIES
Copies of designs from Museums and old castles. Handkerchiefs.

TAILLEUR
pour DAMES *et* MESSIEURS
KNODEL
RUE DE LA CROIX-D'OR, 17, GENEVE
(Tailor)

Robert Chevallier
20 Rue du Marche, Terrailler
MAROQUINERIE
ARTICLES DE VOYAGES

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

ROBERT CHEVALLIER
20 Rue du Marche, Terraillet
Maroquinerie Articles de Voyages
LEATHER GOODS

INTERLAKEN

The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
RÄUBER & CO., Ltd.
Interlaken-Grindelwald-Wengen

LAUSANNE

COAL WOOD GAZOIL
PACHE ET RUCHONNET
BOULEVARD DE GRANCY 15
Tel. 22.907 and 22.908
Lausanne & Renens, Dépôt de commandes Magasin Caprez, Place de St François, Epicerie Pache-Jaton, Avenue du Tirage, Pully.

TEA ROOM
Confiserie—Patisserie
E. SCHMID
Succ. de Kirchhofer
Avenue Juste Olivier, 11 Tel. 24.406
Well known for good confectionery

ST. GALLEN

Stationery, Office Supplies
Fountain Pens and Pencils
You will find at moderate prices at
Max Hungerbühler's
Papeterie z. Schiff Multergasse 26

STEFFISBURG b/Thun

Papeterie und Buchhandlung
(Stationery and Bookshop)
TSCHAGGELAR
SCHONE SCHREIBPAPIERE

THUN

W. & H. GRAF
BALLIZ 34
TEL. 37.62
Flower and Vegetable Seeds Fertilizer, Bulbs

WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations,
Central Heating, Repairs
"LE RÊVE" GAS STOVES

WENGEN

Sporthaus MOLITOR
All Sports Equipment
Speciality, Standard Ski Shoes
Ready-Made Clothing, Knitted Garments

ZURICH

Für MÖBELTRANSPORTE und Speditionen
aller Art empfehlen sich höflich unter Zusicherung prompter und sorgfältiger Ausführung aller Aufträge. Tel. 91.111.
GIMPERT & BISCHOF
KÜSNACHT, Zürich
(Furniture Removers)

E. Osswald, Zürich
DELICATESSEN
MATERIALWAREN
KREUZPLATZ 16, STORCHENGASSE 8
RIGIFLATZ
GROCERIES, ETC.

massateliergerlinger
Zürich
Zetthaus, Badenerstr. 18 Tel. 58.434
III Etage *(Tailoring)*

Frau A. MEIER-MEIER
Wäscherei und Glätterei
Handwäscherei
Seefeldstrasse 203 Tel. 27.857
LAUNDRY

Rudolf Sänger
BLUMENGESCHÄFT
Zürich, Kappelergasse 16, and Klosbachstrasse 45.
Tel. 52.827 (Flowers) Tel. 47.506

HETTINGER
CARPETS — LINOLEUM
Talacker 24, Zürich Tel. 37.786

Druckarbeiten für die ganze Schweiz liefert sorgfältigst
Buchdruckerei
A. MAURER, ZÜRICH
im Helmhaus

GAUTSCHY KUHN A.G.
Seidengasse 10
FABRIK FEINER STRICKWAREN
Damenkleider, Jacken, Wäsche, auf Mass Erstklassige Verarbeitung
(KNITTED GOODS)

Damen und Herren Salon Fred
Morgartenstrasse 9. Tel. 70.269
Staufacherstrasse 25. Tel. 38.265
DAUERWELLEN
HAARFÄRBEN
GESICHTSPFLEGE
(Hairdresser)

MEYER-BUCK
Schiffände / Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

Fr. L. Oswald
MALERGESCHÄFT
Röschibachstr. 54 Tel. 62.551
(ART SHOP)

ZURICH
(Continued)

You will find a large choice of
GLASS AND CHINA
Kitchen and Household Articles at
Carl Ditting
Haus- u. Küchengeräte, Glas u. Porzellan
Rennweg 35 Tel. 32.766

Union of South Africa

BLOEMFONTEIN

For Everything Electrical
Try
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ASSOCIATE yourself with men of good quality, if you esteem your reputation; for it is better to be alone than in bad company.—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Daily Features

NEXT to knowing when to seize an opportunity, the most important thing in life is to know when to forgo an advantage.—DISRAELI.

Monitor Movie Guide

Charlie Chaplin in Old and New Antics in His Farce 'Modern Times'

By E. C. S.

© United Artists Corp.

Charlie Chaplin, Paulette Goddard and Henry Bergman in "Modern Times"

Call of the Prairie (Paramount)—Hopalong Cassidy rides again, this time clearing of false charges his friend Johnny Nelson and rounding up the real malefactors. William Boyd, Jimmy Ellison, George Hayes, Muriel Evans.

Every Saturday Night (20th-Fox)—The ups and downs of the Evers family, which many radio listeners have enjoyed, now spread upon the screen. Jed Prouty, Spring Byington, Florence Roberts, June Lang.

Freshman Love (Warner)—Patricia Ellis as the co-ed who persuades two huskies of a rival college to join dear old Billings and win the annual boat race. Frank McHugh funny as the coach who can't build a crew out of highbrows.

The Garden Murder Case (Metro)—This Philo Vance mystery involves a group of thoroughly unpleasant people, and that is unnecessary even in a murder melodrama. Ingenious enough of its sort. Edmund Hume, Henry B. Walthall.

The Lady Consents (Radio)—Ann Harding as a divorced wife who wins her husband back from the girl who led him on in that movie land of easy separations and reunions, gambling and drinking bouts. Herbert Marshall, Margaret Lindsay.

Love on a Bet (Radio)—Gene Raymond as a youth who bets he can cross the continent, starting with a minimum of clothing, and arrive on the coast with $100, a complete outfit and a fiancée. Does he win? He does and he doesn't. See it if you must to find out why. Wendy Barrie, Helen Broderick, William Collier, Sr.

Modern Times (United Artists)—Charlie Chaplin in excelsis, all his old gags burnished to look like new, and having a little fun with the excesses of mass production in industry today. He still uses his evergreen story of the adventures of the little tramp, who is most at his ease in jail where he can cause no havoc with his well-meant blunders, and the girl waif whom he befriends with the gallantry of Don Quixote. Paulette Goddard.

My Marriage (20th-Fox)—Claire Trevor as a bride who sacrifices herself to protect the good name of her husband's family. Complicated building up of the melodramatic misery with the bride's good motives approved at least, even by her bitter mother-in-law, Pauline Frederick.

The Story of Louis Pasteur (Warner)—History transferred to the screen with ingenious changes to suit a well-knit sentimental and melodramatic plot. Not a little of the integrity of the great chemist's life comes through the story treatment, particularly in Paul Muni's characterization of Pasteur and in Halliwell Hobbe's portrait of Lister. The use of animals for experimentation is sufficiently suggested to make it likely that opponents of vivisection will stay away. Josephine Hutchinson, Fritz Leiber.

Two in the Dark (Radio)—"Amnesia" victim discovers his identity and with the aid of the girl clears himself of a suspicion of having committed the mysterious murder. Walter Abel, Margot Grahame, Wallace Ford, Gail Patrick and others of a good cast.

(This guide printed Saturdays.)

Party Fun

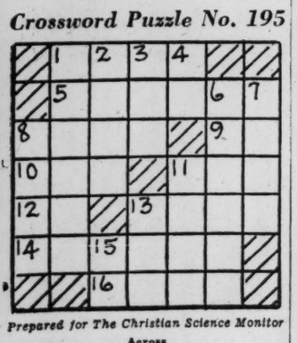
Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Who Are They?

AN INTERESTING game can be developed from the pictures of prominent persons appearing in the newspapers and magazines. The host clips the pictures, mounts them on separate pieces of cardboard, and then passes them around so that each guest has one.

Each player scrutinizes the picture and jots down the name of the statesman, manufacturer, or athlete, as the case may be. At the count of ten, the cards are passed to the right, and the same procedure is followed until every player has seen every picture. Then the host announces the proper identification for the pictures, and awards a prize to the winner.—H. T.

Crossword Puzzle No. 195



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

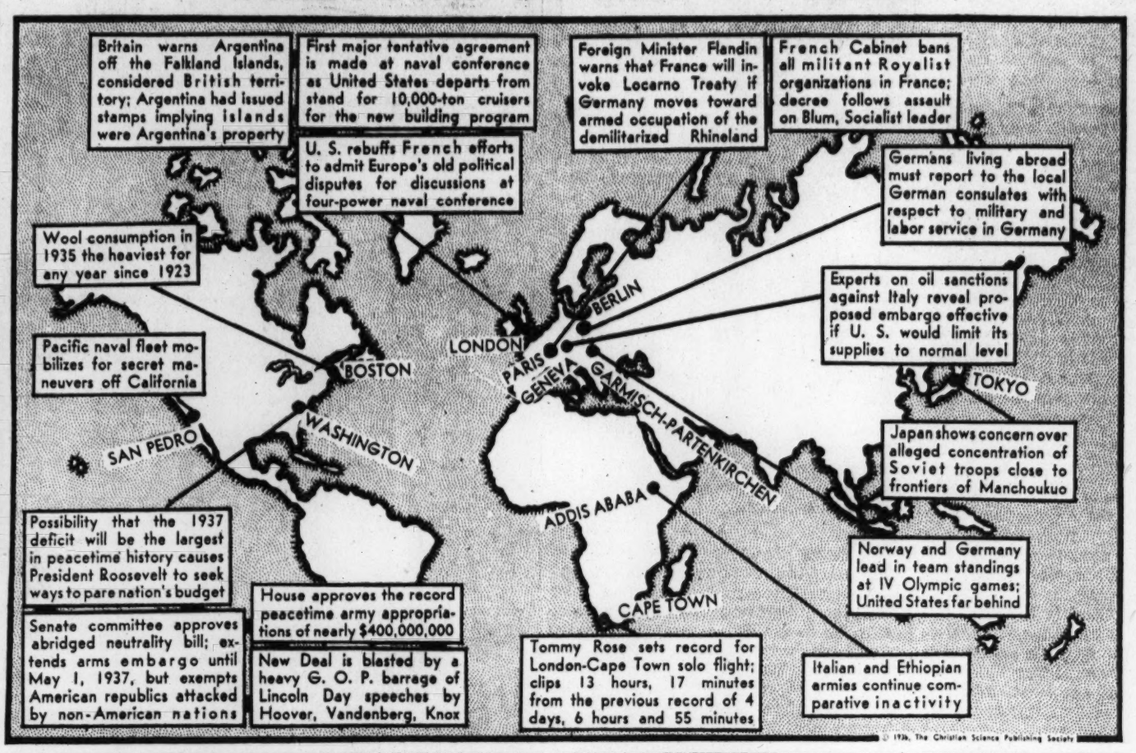
1. Repast
5. Wandering
8. Serf
9. Sloth
10. Prevaricate
11. Monkey
12. Musical note
13. Hebrew measure
14. Not so fast
16. Contradict

Down

1. Middle
2. Eagle
3. Land-measure
4. Musical note
6. Table-linen
7. Row
8. Dwarfs
11. So it is
13. Be indebted to
15. Hypothetical force

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

World News of the Week at a Glance


Britain warns Argentina off the Falkland Islands, considered British territory; Argentina had issued stamps implying islands were Argentina's property
First major tentative agreement is made at naval conference as United States departs from stand for 10,000-ton cruisers for the new building program
Foreign Minister Flandin warns that France will invoke Locarno Treaty if Germany moves toward armed occupation of the demilitarized Rhineland
French Cabinet bans all militant Royalist organizations in France; decree follows assault on Blum, Socialist leader
U. S. rebuffs French efforts to admit Europe's old political disputes for discussions at four-power naval conference
Germans living abroad must report to the local German consulates with respect to military and labor service in Germany
Wool consumption in 1935 the heaviest for any year since 1923
Experts on oil sanctions against Italy reveal proposed embargo effective if U. S. would limit its supplies to normal level
Pacific naval fleet mobilizes for secret maneuvers off California
LONDON
BERLIN
PARIS
GENEVA
BOSTON
GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN
TOKYO
SAN PEDRO
WASHINGTON
Japan shows concern over alleged concentration of Soviet troops close to frontiers of Manchoukuo
ADDIS ABABA
Possibility that the 1937 deficit will be the largest in peacetime history causes President Roosevelt to seek ways to pare nation's budget
Norway and Germany lead in team standings at IV Olympic games; United States far behind
House approves the record peacetime army appropriations of nearly $400,000,000
CAPE TOWN
Senate committee approves abridged neutrality bill; extends arms embargo until May 1, 1937, but exempts American republics attacked by non-American nations
New Deal is blasted by a heavy G. O. P. barrage of Lincoln Day speeches by Hoover, Vandenberg, Knox
Tommy Rose sets record for London-Cape Town solo flight; clips 13 hours, 17 minutes from the previous record of 4 days, 6 hours and 55 minutes
Italian and Ethiopian armies continue comparative inactivity

Worth Knowing

STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE:
HIGH—SEPT 1, 1929
($89,668,276,854)
LOW—JULY 1, 1932
($15,633,479,577)
FEB 1, 191
$50,164,547,052

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Staining and Varnishing

ONE college youth "brushed" his way through school by calling at homes to stain and varnish used furniture. By buying his materials in large quantities he could profitably refinish furniture for less than the materials alone would cost the homeowner who might purchase the stain and varnish in small quantities. This caused his services to be in great demand.

I. M. H.

Brevities

Literary Digest: Newspaper pictures seem to indicate that these diplomats are a funny-looking bunch, but you'd probably look funny, too, if you had to go around all the time with your tongue in your cheek.

Cape Argus (Cape Town): Girls in New York are having their sweethearts' portraits painted on their finger nails. Later, of course, they'll be under their thumbs.

Daily Anecdote

A Little Known Work

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE evening at a social gathering where Paderewski was present, the conversation turned toward the works of the great Mozart. "You will admit," said a well-known professor, "that, for simplicity and beauty, nothing like Mozart's scores could be written today."

Without any show of ostentation Paderewski offered to play one of the "little-known works." After he had finished, the professor exclaimed: "See, a piece like that could never be written today."

Paderewski smiled as he replied: "That is a minuet which I have just written."

No Loss

IF YOU lose heart about your work, I remember that none of it is lost, that the good of every good deed remains and breeds and works on for ever, and that all that fails and is lost is the outside shell of the thing. —*Kingsley.*

In Lighter Vein

Time to Ripen

Pat: "I found this dozen eggs on the train."

Station Agent: "If they're not claimed in thirty days, come back and they're yours."

Ahem!

First Actor: "I can't get into my shoes."

Second Actor: "What! Feet swelled too?"

Nothing Like It

"This is a sunset my daughter painted. She studied painting abroad, you know."

"Ah! That explains it. I never saw a sunset like that in this country."—*Expositor.*

Foiled

"Why did they break their engagement?"

"Nobody knows."

"Oh, how terrible!"

He Understood

Smith: "Awfully sorry I couldn't come to lunch with you as I promised. Circumstances over which I have no control kept me away."

Brown: "That's quite all right, old chap. By the way, how *is* your wife?" —*Argentine Magazine.*

The Stay-at-Home

"Your husband must be so devoted to stay home every evening."

"Yes; I feel so much relieved while I'm out, knowing he's home with the children."

The Best Way

Mrs. Jones: "Did you ask the cook for her references?"

Mr. Jones: "No, dear. I just asked her to submit samples."

Possibly for Him

Hotel Page: "Telegram for Mr. Neidspondiavanci, Mr. Neidspondiavanci!"

Mr. Neidspondiavanci: "What initial, please?"—*Bee-Hive.*

Proof Otherwise

First Commuter: "I was astonished this morning to find a ten dollar bill in my pocket."

Second Commuter: "Hm-m! I always thought you were married."

Dog House

I love this little house because
It offers, after dark,
A pause for rest, a rest for paws,
A place to moor my bark.
—*Arthur Guiterman,* in *Golden Book Magazine.*

Advanced Work

Little Archibald had had his first arithmetic lesson that morning, and was telling his mother that if he had two apples and someone gave him two more he would then have four apples.

"Now, then," said his mother, "if you had three bananas and I gave you three more, how many would you have then?"

"Oh, we haven't done bananas yet, Mummy," said Archibald.—*El Paso World News.*

The Kicking Mule Is Not a Pulling One

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Grateful Hearts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Marysville, Wash.

ON THE Marysville-Yuba City section many Hindus are employed. Frequently, for various reasons, these workers require aid or rest for certain periods. When these needs have arisen the workers have always received care without question and in good measure, at the institutions regularly provided for such purposes by the two counties, Sutter and Yuba.

Recently one member of this race, who had been so aided at the Yuba County institution, took it upon himself to show his appreciation for the services rendered in his behalf, by sending to the superintendent a cash donation of $12 to be used for the comfort of others there. When other Hindus heard of this thoughtful act, they too became imbued with the same desire; and money gifts of from $1 to $5 poured in on the two institutions.

A good-natured rivalry even arose among different groups to outdo one another in these donations that were to be used to purchase bathrobes, slippers, and other comforts for the institution inmates, no matter of what race. Approximately $300 came in from these dark-skinned workers who bore names such as Singh, Ram, Ali, and the like.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Antidote—*An'-tih-dote* (*a* and *i* short, *o* long).

As a noun this word designates a remedy designed to counteract an ill effect which something else has produced. As a verb it means "to neutralize by giving or taking an antidote." The word is derived from the Greek *antidotos*, "given as a remedy," compounded of *anti*, "against," and *dotos*, "given" — closely allied with *dosis*, "a giving or portion prescribed" from which we derived our own popular "dose."

Applicable—The accent is on the first syllable, *ap'-lih-ka-b'l* (first *a* and *i* short second *a* as in *sofa*).

Ava—*Ah'-va* (first *a* as in *arm*, second as in *sofa*).

Babylon—*Bab'-ih-lon* (*a* short, *i* and *o* clipped-short).

Blessed (Jer. 17:7)—A participial adjective, pronounced preferably as two syllables.

Chronologically—Six syllables; first *o* short.

Cursed (Jer. 17:5)—Participial adjective, pronounced preferably as two syllables.

Cuthah—*Ku'-tha* (long *u*, *a* as in *sofa*).

Despoil—The *e* is as in *create*, *de-spoil'*.

Enjoin—*En-join'* (*e* short, *oi* as in *noise*).

The Latin *injungere* (also the root of "injunction") is the source of "enjoin," the Latin word meaning "to fasten on," but developing into "to fasten or lay on a charge." We use our word in the sense of "to command, order, bid; to admonish or direct with authority."

Equity (Prov. 2:9)—*Ek'-with-ty* (*e* short, *i* clipped-short).

The word in this context translates the Hebrew *meyshar*, "evenness," from the primitive root *yasher*, "to be straight," but with the figurative sense of "to be prosperous."

Exterminator—*Eks-tur'-mih-nay-ter* (first *e* short, *u* as in *urn*, *i* clipped-short, *a* long, *e* as in *maker*; secondary emphasis on fourth syllable). In platform speaking, especially in measured tempo, the last vowel retains a trace of its circumflex *o* value.

"Exterminate" is derived from the Latin roots *ex*, "out, beyond," and *terminus*, "boundary"; and the literal meaning is "to drive beyond the boundaries." That which is banished beyond the boundaries of reality is, of course, nothingized.

Family—Three syllables.

Hamath—*Hay'-math* (first *a* long, second short).

Inculcate—Preferably *in-kul'-kate* (*i* and *u* short, *a* long).

Those who have endeavored to inculcate morals and manners into the younger generation should appreciate the literal meaning of this word. It is formed from the Latin *in*, "on," and *calcare*, "to tread," from *calx*, "heel"), and suggests a thorough pressing in. To inculcate, then, is to teach or instill by constantly impressing ideas upon another. As compared with "implant," "inculcate" emphasizes the persistent, thorough endeavor, and "implant," the permanency of the result. It is a satisfying thought that by diligently inculcating right ideas, we may implant them.

Intrinsically—*In-trin'-sih-kal-ly* (each *i* short, *a* clipped-short).

That which is intrinsic pertains to the inward nature of a thing or person; it is essential to it. "Intrinsic is the Anglicized spelling of the French *intrinseque*, from the Latin *intrinsecus*, "inwardly," suggesting that what is intrinsic is "on the inside." The intrinsic worth of a thing is, then, its genuine, real, natural value. The adverb "intrinsically" means "actually, really, truly, essentially."

Liest—Two syllables.

Noumenon, phenomenon—*Noo'-me-non* (*oo* as in *food*, *e* as in *create*, *o* short); *fe-nom'-e-non* (each *e* as in *create*, each *o* short).

In the broadest sense, a phenomenon is an item of experience or reality, a fact or occurrence, the cause of which is not immediately obvious. "Noumenon" lies back of phenomena as their causation. In other words, a phenomenon depends upon noumenon for its being; noumenon depends upon phenomena for its expression.

Risest—Two syllables.

Sepharvaim—Preferably *Sef-ar-vay'-im* (*e* short, first *a* as in *arm*, second long, *i* short; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

Solecism—*Sol'-e-sizm* (*o* and *i* short, *e* as in *create*).

The Athenian colonists of Soloi fell into lax practices and corrupted their Attic tongue to such an extent that any deviation from the idiom of a language was likened to the speech of Soloi. Hence, "solecism" is still applied to any absurdity or impropriety in speech.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions addressed to this department will be answered by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Law Simplified."

A Lost Motion

Question: When a proposition has been discussed and rejected at a quarterly meeting, what period must elapse before it can be brought forward again, presuming there is no bylaw dealing with this point?

Answer: Assuming that Robert's Rules of Order governs procedure of the organization, a main motion that has been lost cannot be brought up again at the same session, except by a motion to reconsider the vote; but it may be introduced again at any later session.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 74

F. Period of the Captivities (Continued)

Book of Daniel (Continued)

Section IV:

The visions of Daniel, Daniel, chs. 7-12

1. The dream of the four beasts, ch. 7
2. The vision of the ram, the he-goat and the little horn; the interpretation by Gabriel, ch. 8
3. Vision of the seventy weeks, ch. 9 (seventy weeks of seven years each)

Daniel's prayer, vs. 3-19; answer by Gabriel, vs. 20-23; the seventy weeks decreed until the anointed prince, vs. 24-27

1. In the seven weeks—49 years—Jerusalem was to be rebuilt in "troublous times." This was fulfilled, as Ezra and Nehemiah record
2. Sixty-two weeks—434 years thereafter—Messiah was to be cut off. This was fulfilled in the crucifixion of Jesus. This was followed by the destruction of Jerusalem
3. Last week (v. 27) not known when the seventieth week will begin

4. Vision of the man with the prediction, chs. 10-12

Vision of the glory of God, ch. 10

The kings of Persia; their defeat by the king of Greece; the breaking up of his kingdom, 11: 2-4

The kings of the south and of the north, their conflicts, vs. 5-19

The "little horn" (Antiochua Epiphanes), the "vile person," vs. 21-30

His desecration of the temple and persecution of the saints, vs. 31-36

Deliverance of God's people by Michael, 12:1-4

Conclusion and application of the lesson of the vision, vs. 5-13

Esther

Daughter of Abihail, son of Shimei, the son of Kish, a Benjamite

Esther was born during the exile

An orphan, brought up by her cousin Mordecai, who had an office in the household of Ahasuerus, king of Persia

Book of Esther (521 B. C.):

Written late in reign of Xerxes, or early in that of his son Artaxerxes Longimanus (444-434 B. C.)

Written on a single scroll and read through yearly by the Jews in their synagogue at the the feast of Purim

The events recorded in Esther cover a period of 12 years (Ussher)

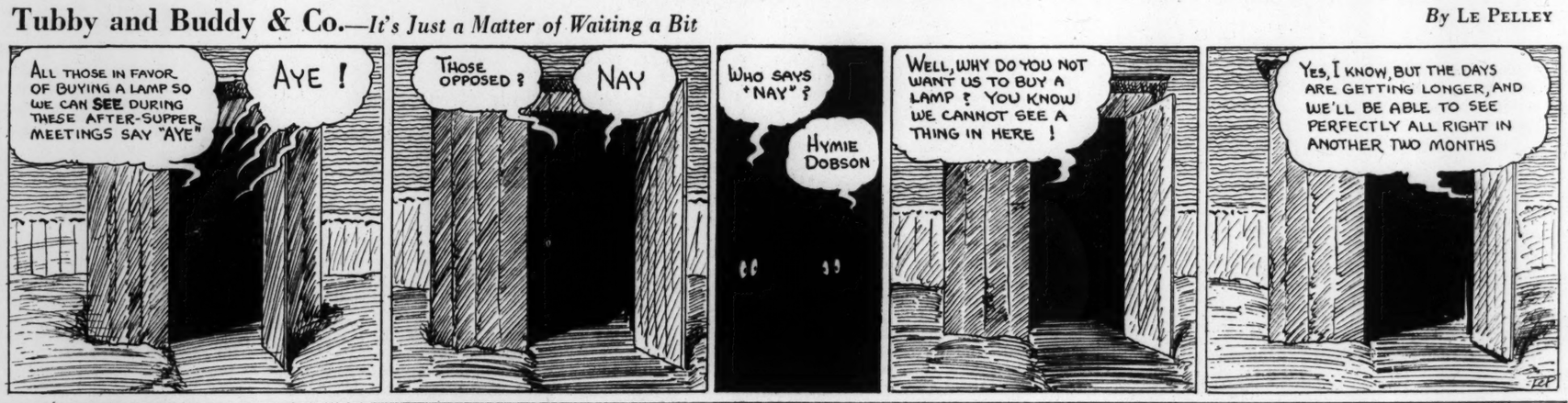
The book is divided into seven parts:

1. The story of Vashti, ch. 1
2. Esther made queen, ch. 2
3. Conspiracy of Haman, ch. 3
4. Fasting among the Jews, ch. 4
4. The courage of Esther brings deliverance, ch. 5
5. The vengeance, chs. 6 to 9:19
6. The feast of Purim, 9:20-32
7. Epilogue, ch. 10

(Continued Daily)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's Just a Matter of Waiting a Bit*

By LE PELLEY


ALL THOSE IN FAVOR OF BUYING A LAMP SO WE CAN SEE DURING THESE AFTER-SUPPER MEETINGS SAY "AYE"
AYE !
THOSE OPPOSED ?
NAY
WHO SAYS "NAY" ?
HYMIE DOBSON
WELL, WHY DO YOU NOT WANT US TO BUY A LAMP ? YOU KNOW WE CANNOT SEE A THING IN HERE !
YES, I KNOW, BUT THE DAYS ARE GETTING LONGER, AND WE'LL BE ABLE TO SEE PERFECTLY ALL RIGHT IN ANOTHER TWO MONTHS

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog—*The Beginner*

By CARMACK

After seeing the trouble some people have—
Getting along—
with only two feet on skates—
I think I know why no one ever tried to invent skates for us four-footed folks—
Yes sir-ee—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

How Far With Housing?

NEW housing proposals advanced by Senator Robert F. Wagner, with an undetermined degree of backing by President Roosevelt, raise some pointed questions as to how much and what kind of aid for this purpose is really wise for the Federal Government. Without question the objective of better housing is a meritorious one, but the best of purposes require sound methods for advancement.

Two major phases appear in the program to be laid before Congress. One is a change of approach in slum clearance activities carried on by the housing division of PWA; the other is the extension of still more liberal credit to individual home builders or buyers through FHA.

In the case of slum clearance, the Government would no longer buy land, demolish run-down tenements or build new low-cost apartments on its own account, but would make loans or grants of money, possibly both, to local municipalities or limited-dividend corporations, for the purposes of doing these things in their communities.

This plan seems to anticipate that the PWA will lose the suit now before the Supreme Court in which a Louisville (Ky.) judge held the National Government did not have constitutional authority to buy sites for housing developments. This barrier, of course, would disappoint some immediate hopes for slum clearance and rehousing in new structures directly operated by the Federal Government. But some experience already has indicated that if these projects are to succeed, they must have the utmost interest and approval of the cities and neighborhoods in which they are to be located.

If low-cost apartment developments have to wait for local civic forces to take the initiative and work out the details, such improvements will go more slowly but they will have a surer footing of support and co-operation once they are built. This is evidently the direction to be taken, and in the course of a decade or two it should make an impressive change in American cities.

As to the second aspect of the program, one cannot but feel strong skepticism. This proposes, according to accounts, to have the Government guarantee mortgages up to 90 per cent of the appraised value of small houses where these are being purchased by private owners. Already the FHA guarantees up to 80 per cent of this value and allows twenty years for paying out. There is reason to believe that with careful administration the present arrangement can succeed. But it ought to be given the opportunity to prove itself before being pushed into a far more speculative kind of promotion.

Efforts to popularize home ownership thus far have gone on the assumption that to provide cheaper financing would remove the only obstacle to a great latent demand. Candor compels a recognition that there are other factors in the picture.

One is the cost of materials and workmanship. These are still so high that few feel they can afford to build even if the financing cost is almost eliminated. Another is a very practical doubt whether a considerable number of Americans really are as interested in owning the houses they live in, as they are in owning partly paid-for automobiles, listening to the latest in radios and buying fur coats on the installment plan. A third is that to keep up with the Joneses in gadgets, decorations and conveniences, some demand a type of house they cannot buy but must rent. A fourth is that the great mobility of the American population, partly necessitated by industry, sometimes makes it a handicap to be tied to an equity in real estate.

While favoring governmental help for home owning one may question whether the encouragement of home purchasing on so small an equity as 10 per cent—which, considering the variableness of appraisals, may sometimes be no equity at all—is really an encouragement of home ownership. If a man has invested a few hundred dollars for the privilege of meeting taxes and repairs and then pays rent (interest) on nine tenths of the money in the property, might he not almost as well pay rent for the house?

What America most needs as the foundation of better housing is a higher appreciation of home, more willingness to work and save for one, and a system of prices and incomes that will not leave the acquisition of a house—instead of a mortgage—so far out of the apparent reach of such a large fraction of the population.

Contrasts in Imperialism

EVERYONE who pays any attention to foreign affairs knows that Japan dominates Manchoukuo and exerts an undefined but growing influence on the administration of North China. Fewer people realize that the Soviet Union exerts actual political control over two enormous territories, each larger than Manchoukuo, which maps still show as part of China. These territories are Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan).

The Soviet Red Army was a main factor in establishing the so-called Mongolian People's Republic, with its capital at Ulan Bator (the former Urga), in 1921. Since that time Outer Mongolia has been a closed land to foreign travelers and tourists, with the exception of Russians, who, in the role of "advisers," have forced on the Mongols as much Sovietism as their primitive beliefs and nomadic ways of life will permit, and have made Outer Mongolian trade a Soviet monopoly.

Sinkiang's turn for absorption came much later. Early in 1934 a Soviet army crossed the border and, with the aid of airplanes and gas bombs, smashed a rebel army of Tungans, or Moslem tribesmen, which was besieging the provincial capital, Urumchi. Saved by Soviet aid, the Chinese Governor of Sinkiang, Gen. Sheng Shih-tsai, has become a pliant tool in the hands of his powerful allies.

Relative accessibility furnishes part of the explanation as to why Japanese activities in Manchoukuo and North China have been so much better advertised than Soviet encroachmemt in Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang. Anyone can visit Peiping or travel in Manchoukuo. Entrance to the Soviet protectorates is jealously barred. Moreover, there is a contrast in style, if not in substance, between Japanese and Soviet imperialism.

It is noteworthy that the Soviet Union first practiced two features of a technique that has subsequently been employed by Japan, waging war without declaring it and setting up a dependent regime under the guise of an independent state. The Soviet Union invaded Manchuria and inflicted several defeats on the Chinese in 1929 in order to win back its share of ownership of the Chinese Eastern Railway. And Outer Mongolia, which has never formally severed its connection with China, but which permits no Chinese official or representative to cross its border, is a classical type of the theoretically independent, actually dependent, state.

Apart from the question of contrasted styles in imperialism, the spread of Soviet influence over vast, if sparsely populated, regions which lie to the northwest and west of China proper is of considerable international significance. The greatest danger of a Soviet-Japanese conflict arises from contact between the eastward movement of the Soviet empire and the westward movement of the Japanese empire. The recent skirmishes and border "incidents" along the ill-defined boundary of Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia are sparks produced by this friction.

Prisons That Pander

PROFESSIONAL penologists frequently dismiss advocates of a general housecleaning for prisons as being either too severe or too sentimental. They may be—probably are—correct.

Still, within a few days the public has learned that one prisoner, convicted of a cruel and premeditated crime, son of wealthy parents, had his own private bath and very obviously a large amount of liberty, and that the inmates of another penitentiary had such easy and uncontrolled access to its photographic and engraving laboratory that they used it as a workshop for making counterfeit $10 bills. Furthermore, they also succeeded in smuggling them out of the prison. Can it be that some prison officials are more sentimental than the sentimentalists?

Sunning in the Headlines

THE country weekly of happy memory has declined, but not vanished, in many rural areas of America, crowded out by the radio and the wider circulation of daily papers. In place of some of the old, poorly printed papers (but nevertheless beloved for their weekly budget of county seat and neighborhood items), bright, newsy, attractive community papers are springing up in many villages and cities. Some of them are as up-to-date in their handling of neighborhood news as the dailies are of the news of the world. Your city man may boast that he is not interested in his neighbors, but let a sprightly little weekly appear in his community, clean, interesting and progressive, and he and his family will take to it like a kitten to cream.

One such paper now flourishes, of all places, in New York City. It is the Villager, published in the Greenwich Village section of the metropolis, "reflecting the treasured traditions of Washington Square and Greenwich Village." Already it has proved to the rest of the city, if not to the world, that Greenwich Village is not a tawdry neighborhood of dubious Bohemianism, but a home community with an artistic, literary and historical background.

A recent issue of the Villager set a new style in front page news. The "lead story" was based on suggestions of a name for a stray kitten which wandered into its office and was promptly adopted. The paper invited suggestions for a name for the newcomer, and enough poured in to warrant a front-page story, which discusses the merits of Scoopy, Kim, Boots, Felix, Catapult, Tempo, Scamp, Lovey, Copycat, and others.

Who shall say that the Villager's evaluation of news is not sound? The Villager's kitten is too young to have heard of Robert Browning but it brings to mind his words:

> For, don't you mark? We're made so that we love
> First when we see them painted, things we have passed
> Perhaps a hundred times nor cared to see;

And when we first see them *printed*, too. A pat for The Villager's front-page kitten!

Text for a New Era

Book News of the Day

ROBERT C. BINKLEY in REALISM AND NATIONALISM, 1852-1871 (New York: Harper. $3.75), the latest volume of the "Rise of Modern Europe" series, gives a careful and interesting account of the end of federations. This is important, because in the present bankruptcy of nationalism, the idea of confederation offers one hope. What he calls "federative polity" was beaten by nationalism in 1870. But in 1930, just before the devastating force of the world crisis was felt, European statesmen were again exploring federation. For M. Briand, it was the only idea left; then it was too late.

Now there are faint indications that federative polity may come back: it seems the only hope in the Balkans. Professor Binkley is just in time. Now, as ever, the only sustainable economic and political plan for the Danubian area seems to rest on collaboration between autonomous states.

* * *

Professor Binkley's thesis is neatly illustrated in his end maps: showing federative and peaceful Europe in 1852, and then the unified and clashing empires of 1871. Up to the fifties, Professor Binkley shows, the tradition of monarchy, aristocracy and church had been favorable to federative polity. Business was on the fence. But the great bureaucracies growing up in each state, the insecurities of the new economics the extension of democracy and the popular franchise were all on the side of the nation-state.

Today these and other powerful factors, like the dictatorships which are the final form of bureaucracies, still perpetuate and exaggerate nationalism. But they are not doing so well. They have failed to produce conditions in which peace can live. They do not give people security. So, if the penduium has started its backswing, Professor Binkley has written a text for the new era.

* * *

Of present-day interest is the question of neutral rights during the Crimean War. Never was war fought with more deference to the requirements of trade. Though it was the first great war in a generation, it was gentlemanly. The British Board of Trade ruled that an English merchant might legally import Russian goods. British orders in council allowed Russian ships six weeks of grace in which to load anything they pleased—bullets or bayonets—at any British or colonial port and return to Russia immune from capture. A Russian loan was floated on the London market during the war. American defenders of the "freedom of the seas" and the "right to trade" should not miss these precedents.

The volume stands nigh in an important series, one of the greatest products of contemporary American historical scholarship. E. D. C.

Why Not Curb Impatience?

New Industries and Old Methods

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent editorial in The Christian Science Monitor suggests that New England adjust herself to the passing of the textile industry, and place her faith and interest in new industries.

The experience of some of the textile towns which suffered most from the moving of mills South has shown us there is need for great care in encouraging new industries to enter. In the wake of widespread unemployment, concerns have been encouraged to enter a town by anxious chambers of commerce, which are sure to bring as much trouble as the passing industry left by its moving. Like carrion crows feeding on the carcass of the dead, sweatshops have entered, lowering the wage standard and creating only a false impression of relieving the situation. Such a town is Fall River, where the garment industry has entered, supposedly to create work where it is needed, but in reality to exploit the young girls in the town, who are forced to work to support their unemployed elders.

In most cases, furthermore, the entering industries are doing exactly what the fleeing mills did: running away from labor costs elsewhere, and leaving metropolitan areas where better wage standards in that industry have been obtained after a long fight by organized labor. Surely the town which has suffered from being deserted by industry should have enough social imagination not to wish to be the cause of other towns suffering in the same way. But, judged from a purely business standpoint, no town gains anything by encouraging sweatshop industries. A few unemployed may be taken from the relief rolls, but at a cost that makes it not worthwhile. The buying power of the community is not raised at all: and the seeds of future labor troubles are sown. The chamber of commerce in such a town would do better to look ahead, ascertain that new industries are not coming in to exploit the situation. Certain wage standards should be agreed upon, and the co-operation of labor organizations should be sought to see that they are kept.

After all, however, what assurance have we that a new industry, even under these safeguards, will not make the same mistakes which ran the textile industry out of New England? What we need is not a new industry, but a new spirit in industry, and a plan which will take in the country as a whole, and maintain similar standards in all sections.

Fall River, Mass. READER

The "Sit Down" in Japan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor mentions the "sit-down" strike as a new technique. I believe that it has been used for some years in foreign countries. Harry Emerson Wildes mentions it in "Japan in Crisis."

"Strike forms new to Japan, though well tried in Europe, were next introduced into Japan. . . . For a week they reported as usual, went through all the usual motions and did nothing of importance. And when the strike won, the example was copied by so many other groups that no less than 100,000 workmen gained the eight-hour day within a month. Some months later the Tokyo trammen tried the same example, running rapidly past crowded corners, crawling slowly along main highways. . . . Again the sabotage proved itself triumphant. Japanese labor was overjoyed at having found a method of strike that would conserve their wages, keep them out of conflict with the police, and yet punish the employers."

This happened in 1918. BEATRICE ABBOTT

Melrose, Mass.

Newark, 1836—1936

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In connection with the approaching one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the charter of the city of Newark, the Newark Museum and the Newark Public Library are preparing extensive exhibits dealing with the city as it was in 1836.

The museum wishes to reconstruct a tavern of the times, a shoemaker's shop and a carpenter's shop, a residence of the period, as well as to show family portraits, costumes and other material related to Newark 100 years ago. The Public Library is planning to tell the story of 100 years of progress of Newark's industry, its educational institutions, its government, and similar agencies.

For the purpose of making these exhibits as complete as possible, the museum and the library wish to get in touch with persons whose families were residents in Newark from 1836 to 1850. We are interested in portraits, photographs, costumes, letters, furniture and other material relating to these families and others. BEATRICE WINSER

Newark, N. J. Newark Librarian

Schooling the "Voting Intelligence"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very much interested to read the Monitor story on "Test of Voting Intelligence" as taken by the University of Kansas.

This exhibition of lack of "voting intelligence" shows very clearly our great need of political schooling—schooling wholly independent of political party dogmas. Of this schooling, our primary need is schooling on the fundamentals of democratic government. Our people must become as a whole more "republic minded"—keenly, alertly so—or the blessings of democratic government will be, to the people as a whole, well-nigh impossible.

Every man has his vote. This is his privilege and his responsible part in democratic government. But if that vote is not cast in the light of well-digested principles of democracy, it will probably be cast on personal grounds, making popular government ultimately impossible. E. D. WAGNALLS

Jackson, Miss.

North . . South . . East . . West

Emancipation Awaited

By Frank L. Perrin

ONE must consider all the facts in the case before reaching a conclusion.

Never was this more clearly emphasized in my experience than today. I had just been reading a news dispatch from a little Massachusetts city, Stockbridge, recording the fact that precedent had been disregarded in that town by the appointment of two women residents to serve as "town field drivers," or herders of stray cattle, horses, goats, mules, asses, sheep and swine. In some states these custodians or caretakers are designated by the somewhat less euphonious title of poundmasters or keepers. In Massachusetts they are called herders, a word applied more commonly in the West to those who "ride" the fences and officiate at the annual roundup, a function or ceremony now made less picturesque because of the far-flung wire fences which divide the prairie country and set off the lands into ranches.

* * *

But the fences have not entirely solved the problems of the cattlemen, it seems. I was told the other day of the incident of two owners of adjoining ranches meeting on the occasion of the spring roundup to arbitrate any questions of ownership which might arise. One neighbor is said to have remarked to the other that he wished him to reclaim a cow and her yearling calf which had been making their home with him for more than a year, and incidentally to pay for their "keep." "Well," the other remarked, "I'll be glad to do just that. And by the way," he continued, "a cow with your brand has been on my ranch five years and has with her five young cattle which are entitled to carry the same markings. We must get together on this."

Long experience in the West and Middle West, and a somewhat shorter sojourn in New England, have convinced me that the "line-fence" issue has never been satisfactorily settled. The problem of impounding straying migratory animals and making neighborly adjustment of damages incurred has been left, perhaps wisely, but more probably necessarily, to the women to solve.

But even with the crushing responsibilities imposed, as in the Stockbridge instance, it appears that the goal set in the complete emancipation of women has not been reached. It is demanded that in still more states women shall be made subject to jury service: in others, that their property rights be more equitably defined, and, of course, that in matters of employment and the regulation of working hours and wages, all hindering restrictions be removed.

While many who have given serious thought to such matters are in complete sympathy with the enlightened women who, through educational or legislative means, are endeavoring to break down historic and traditional barriers set up through ignorance or prejudice, some of these same persons have, apparently, found it somewhat difficult to understand the logic of those who argue that even those protective measures which have, wisely or otherwise, sought to shield women, and especially wives and mothers, from the avarice of designing employers should be repealed.

I have never doubted the intellectual fitness or the capabilities, mentally, of women to perform those duties, in political office or in ordinary business pursuits, which for generations were monopolized by their fathers, husbands or brothers. They have proved these capacities convincingly in the comparatively few years since the recognition of their right to vote, and in the somewhat longer time since they courageously invaded business.

* * *

Perhaps there is a something that may be described as lingering sentimentality which attempts to dictate the propriety, if not the wisdom, of greater conservatism than that manifested by the champions of a more nearly complete emancipation from the older and once quite firmly established order. I draw back, almost involuntarily, from the prospect of seeing women impressed into service as "town field drivers," as poundmasters or poundmistresses, or pathmasters, which is old-style for road overseers, or as constables or sheriffs or wardens of prisons.

There are others, mostly mere men I assume, who, while not doubting the technical legality, still question the wisdom of recognizing the relicts of former statesmen, if Senators and Representatives in Congress may thus be designated, as their official heirs and assigns. After all, we are emancipated from our limitations, whether self-imposed or inherited from some obsolete code of practice or belief, only as we become prepared, by training, experience or knowledge for the advance step.

The Wide Horizon

Congress vs. the Court

By Judge John H. Hatcher
President of the Supreme Court of Appeals, State of West Virginia

[*Excerpts From an Address Before the Bar Association of the City of Charleston, W. Va.*]

THE rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States on the NRA and the AAA have been followed by blustering challenges of the authority of the Court to declare an Act of Congress unconstitutional. This has occurred each time the Court has so ruled since 1803. The present challengers make the same charges as their predecessors, which are:

1. That because we derived our legal procedure from England, and the English courts claimed no power to review Acts of Parliament, it was unprecedented for the federal courts to review Acts of Congress.
2. That this jurisdiction was "unknown" to the Fathers of the American Constitution.
3. That this jurisdiction was "unintended" by the Fathers.
4. That Chief Justice John Marshall originated the idea, and "put it over" in the case of Marbury v. Madison in 1803.
5. That "There is not a line in the Federal Constitution to authorize the assumption of such power by the Courts; they have secured the power only by usurpation."

These charges ignore facts as well as logical sequence. Yet they were made in the last Congress without contradiction.

* * *

It is quite true that English courts prior to 1787 (the date of the National Constitutional Convention) recognized the absolute supremacy of an Act of Parliament. That recognition, however, was not due to a conception of legislative immunity from judicial review, but to the fact that Parliament acted in a dual capacity — as both Legislature and court. . . .

Following the colonial period, some of the state legislatures, Parliament-like, attempted to assume absolute powers, but such assumptions met with general disapproval. The right of the courts to test legislation under the State Constitutions was quickly asserted in eight of the thirteen new states. . . .

A prominent eastern newspaper recently disparaged judicial review not only as usurpative, but as "abhorrent to our American system of government." No precedent for that aspersion can be found in the records of the early sessions of Congress. The first Congress met in 1789 at Philadelphia, almost within the shadow of the Constitutional Convention Hall and entirely within the effulgence of the Convention itself. That Congress is accredited with ninety members, of whom eighteen had been delegates to the National Convention, and thirty-one had been delegates to the state conventions which had ratified the Constitution. Thus the Constitution makers dominated that Congress.

The right of judicial review was not only treated by those Congressmen as a matter of course, but was extolled by some, Elias Boudinot—the friend and counselor of Washington—saying that this right "was his boast and his confidence." I could find that right questioned by only one member, James Madison, who, while doing so, inconsistently admitted that "in the ordinary course of government the exposition of the laws and Constitution devolves upon the judiciary."

The Federal Judiciary Act passed by that Congress explicitly recognized the right of the Supreme Court on appeal from state courts, to review Acts of Congress. That recognition has continued unto this very day and may be found in the present Federal Code.

* * *

The right of judicial review was repeatedly declared in succeeding sessions of Congress without any concerted opposition until 1802, when John Breckenridge of Kentucky, the Jeffersonian leader in the Senate, attempted the organization of a movement to establish the exclusive right of Congress "to interpret the Constitution in what regards the lawmaking power." Opponents of judicial review quote with much unction the rhetorical denunciation thereof by Senator Breckenridge; but they do not quote the replies to Breckenridge or say what happened to his attempt.

Many of the Fathers of the Constitution were still alive in 1802. Some were members of that Congress. It was close enough in point of time to 1787 for the Congressmen to be thoroughly familiar with the thoughts of the Fathers. Those thoughts are manifested in the summary manner Congress spurned the Breckenridge doctrine. It was referred to by Representative Henderson of North Carolina in these words: "The monstrous and unheard of doctrine which has been lately advanced;" and by Senator Ross of Pennsylvania in these: "By this horrid doctrine, Congress erects itself into a complete tyranny."

When the Fathers strove so insistently to perfect a government different from the parliamentary government of England, and to achieve the absolute independence of the judiciary, it is inconceivable that the Constitution produced by their care and thought should intend for the Federal Judiciary to be bound by the constitutional exposition of Congress—a non-judicial department. One looks in vain in the Constitution for any reflection of such intention.